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WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.



PRINCE AND YEOMEN: THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTING THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA AT ALBANY STREET BARRACKS.

Drawn by S. Begg, from a Photograph by Russell and Son.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Another gloomy week for everyone who wishes well for the British arms! The way to Ladysmith is still barred, and the turning movement from which so much was expected has turned General Buller back across the Tugela. Our amiable censors abroad are enjoying another fling at our generalship, and there is more ominous talk of "mediation," which means the meddling interference of foreigners in our business. When Austria had to employ a quarter of a million troops to subdue the mountaineers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was no suggestion of "mediation" to arrest that task. The German public did not revel in the gallant resistance of the Bosnians, nor did Parisian journalists hurl the firebrands of indignant civilisation at the Austrian oppressors. There is a difference, no doubt, between the Bosnian case and the Transvaal case. The Bosnians did not declare war on Austria and strive to eject her from her own territories. Bosnia was annexed against its will; not even a section of its inhabitants favoured the process. That commended itself naturally to the Germans, who had helped themselves to Alsace and Lorraine for purely military reasons. They were excellent reasons, of their kind; but when, for reasons equally good, we object to the presence of Mr. Kruger's armed burghers in our colonies, and to the existence on our borders of a military State which is manifestly a formidable threat to our dominion in South Africa, all Germany is in a fever of outraged morality.

Hypocrisy is revolting enough when it is perfumed and artfully clothed; but hypocrisy unwashed, without even a rag to keep it decent, makes the gorge rise. When we are lectured on our iniquity by disciples of Bismarck, by the invaders of Madagascar, by the violators of the Finnish Constitution, we open the windows to let in a little pure air. And when they threaten us with "mediation," we look to the Admiralty to mobilise the Fleet. I do not forget the minority among us who form "conciliation committees," "stop-the-war committees," grovel-in-humiliation committees, who think with Mr. Morley that "strenuous diplomatic pressure" and no military preparations would have instilled sweet reasonableness into Mr. Kruger, who had been arming for years. There are always people with this blindness to elementary human nature, who fancy an Empire can be preserved by pacific chatter and brotherly love, and that the strong man armed who keepeth his house is a survival of heathenism, unworthy of a Christian nation. I have a long letter from Breslau, prompted apparently by some remarks of mine on the feelings of English people abroad during this crisis of their country's fortunes. The writer invites me to ponder our "brag and bluster," our "criminal levity," our "disregard of moral considerations." As an example of these horrors he offers me the statement that the Lord Mayor described the Boer Ultimatum as "confounded cheek." Perhaps it is my utter depravity that makes this expression comically inadequate. When Mr. Kruger ordered the Queen to withdraw her troops from her own colony, and gave her forty-eight hours to consider his sovereign mandate, he was guilty of wanton insolence deliberately intended to make peace impossible.

My correspondent at Breslau favours me with a dissertation on our quarrel with the Transvaal, showing an intimate acquaintance with everything except the root of the matter. He has yielded to the hypnotic astuteness of Mr. Kruger, because he is one of those men who believe that any assertion of authority by the English over a numerically smaller nation must be immoral. He calls our national spirit "the barbarous glorification of soldiers," and quotes Professor Brentano, who knows as much about us as most foreign professors, in support of the grotesque theory that the defence of the British Empire "can only lead to the overthrow of British liberties." So, because we demand that a dependent State, which owes its self-government to our mistaken bounty, shall give the majority of its citizens, who are English, the rights that belong to taxpayers, and because Mr. Kruger, rather than concede this, forces war upon us, invades our colonies, and proves unmistakably that his purpose is to drive us out of South Africa, we are told that resistance to this policy is wicked "militarism," which will destroy our own freedom. A terrible vista opens before me. The City Imperial Volunteers will return from this war, abolish the democracy, and make the Lord Mayor an autocrat, the sole arbiter of life and death. The Imperial Yeomanry will shut up all the County Councils, as Cromwell did the House of Commons, and fill the magistracy with blustering Colonels. I shall not be able to write the "Note Book" except under the supervision of a corporal's guard. And should I venture to lament that we did not heed the counsel of the far-seeing Brentano, I shall be sent to languish in prison.

If the Boers have any sense of humour, they must be tickled to find that the whole flood of moral reprobation is drenching us, and leaving them dry. Mr. Kruger is the author of this war; yet he is left to search the Bible for special promises to his people, who, in his eyes, are like the ancient Jews smiting the Amalekites, whilst all the professors fall foul of England. For nakedly aggressive "militarism" there is no statecraft in Europe to surpass

Mr. Kruger's; but it is the British Cabinet that is saddled with thisodium, a Cabinet that made no preparations for war, and pushed pacific concession to the last point compatible with honour. On August 28 Mr. Chamberlain accepted nine-tenths of the conditions which the Transvaal Government attached to the offer of a five years' franchise. What was the nature of this offer, and what was the tenth condition? The offer was merely to "recommend" the franchise to the Volksraad, and the condition was that, before that recommendation, the British Government should pledge themselves never again to interfere in the internal affairs of the Republic.

Now will my Breslau friend, or any sane man, tell me it was the duty of our Government to abandon all control over the Transvaal in return for a promise that the Volksraad would consider a proposal worthless in itself without the most specific guarantees? What was the manifest object of Mr. Kruger? To rid himself at one stroke of our right to demand equity for our countrymen in a vassal State. We were to abandon that right, and then Mr. Kruger and the Volksraad, entirely unhampered, could have snapped their fingers. They could have found some means of making an apparent concession quite nugatory, and we should have been helpless to save the victims of our folly. If we had ventured to remonstrate, all the professors would have raved at British perfidy! On September 8 Mr. Chamberlain made another effort at conciliation. He proposed a five years' franchise, with proper guarantees, arbitration on the disputed points of the Convention, and a Conference at Cape Town. That despatch was received in England by all parties with a chorus of approval. So was the despatch of September 22, couched in the same spirit. Mr. Kruger's answer was the Ultimatum. It has been pretended by his blind admirers that he was forced to strike first, because he knew that we were resolved to strike. If he had accepted the terms of Sept. 8, if he had conducted the negotiations at any time in good faith, there would have been no temptation to a blow on either side. But he had his armaments ready; he knew our unreadiness; he counted on a rebellion in Cape Colony; and he determined to try his fortune in a war for the supremacy of South Africa.

At first our moral simpletons scouted the idea that Mr. Kruger aimed at dominion. It was the idea, said Mr. Morley, that one man in his shirt wanted to fight ten men armed. Mr. Morley knew as little of the Boer strength as he did of the conditions of South African warfare. Every man whose vision is not bat-like can see now that Mr. Kruger armed his burghers, not to meet another Raid, but to fight England at a favourable opportunity, that this scheme was not madness, but a deliberate calculation of military advantages accruing from the perfection of the Boer preparations, the nature of the country, and the weakness of our forces in Natal. The man in his shirt has locked up three of our garrisons, outmanoeuvred three of our Generals in the field, and produced a moral impression in Cape Colony which may multiply our difficulties a hundredfold. All this is no surprise to Mr. Kruger. He expected a good deal more. He made the Free Staters believe that they would have a triumphant march to Durban. He looked for a general Dutch rising. He has had his disappointments; but consider what he has effected in three months, and of what he is still confident, and you will have scant patience with sentimental twaddle about the guileless Boer who has been driven to take up arms in defence of hearth and home.

What is it that the guileless Boer is demanding now by the mouth of the ingenious Dr. Leyds? This personage is credited with plots which would have made Machiavelli green with envy. He is said to have deluded British Consuls and naval commanders into believing that the *Bundesrath* carried contraband of war, so that the seizure of that vessel might embroil us with Germany. This may be legend; but Dr. Leyds has a genius for intrigue, the genius which our simpletons suppose to be foreign to the character and policy of the Transvaal Government. He is candid, too; witness his admission in the *North American Review* that his Government never intended to grant political rights to the Outlanders. I have been wondering what the simpleton party would make of this. They ignore it. Dr. Leyds tells the world now that the Transvaal will exact as the price of victory the restoration of territories which have been "torn from us." He means Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, all the territory the Boers tried to seize in defiance of the Convention, which expressly forbids them to extend their borders. Here you see, in all its moral beauty, one of the purposes for which Mr. Kruger made war. He is as full of unctious as the Governor of Cologne, who says the sublime ideal of the Germans is to avoid "unworthy greed." Mr. Kruger denounces the greed of "capitalist Jingoism"; but he hopes a successful war will add enormous grazing-lands to the property of his unselfish nation.

Envy, malice, and all uncharitableness storm at us from every point of the compass. But we shall conquer by taking to heart the lessons of adversity, which do not teach Englishmen, fighting for a just cause, that spiritual grace should turn the blood of their ancestors to weak tea.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The history of the war from Jan. 23 to the end of the month was for the most part the history of a great effort and a great failure—for the moment. The record of Buller's second attempt to relieve Ladysmith is in some respects a glorious one, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the reverse in which it culminated was one of the most serious we have ever encountered, while the situation it created was possibly more serious still. Exactly what may happen in consequence of the withdrawal of Warren's force, to the south of the Tugela is as yet obscure. Pessimists think that Ladysmith must fall. Optimists hope that Buller may find it possible to make a third attempt, this time to the eastward. We can but hope the third try may be lucky. Still, it will take all Lord Roberts's military genius and Lord Kitchener's administrative and organising capacity to put things on a satisfactory footing in South Africa.

The story of the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop is a stirring if rather tragic one. By Jan. 23 Sir Charles Warren, whose division had crossed the Tugela five days previously, had fought his way steadily to within less than a mile of Spion Kop, a mountain which was clearly the key to the Boer position, but which was very difficult of access from the south side, on which we were advancing. Our own position was a tenable but awkward one. Our firing-line was within one thousand yards of the enemy along a sort of natural glacis, which our troops had rendered defensible by stone breastworks. To the rear the ground sloped so precipitously that the supports were actually many feet below in a valley, and it was practically impossible to bring up any artillery into good positions. In front of the firing-line the ground was so open that a daylight attack would have been out of the question. Accordingly Sir Charles Warren asked and obtained permission to attack Spion Kop by night, and in the very early morning of Jan. 24 this operation was successfully carried out by General Woodgate, one of Sir Charles Warren's brigadiers.

Spion Kop, however, soon proved to be an acquisition of very doubtful value. Throughout Jan. 24 the troops occupying it were subjected to a terrible fire from Boer guns posted on neighbouring eminences, to which they were wholly unable to respond effectively. Among the casualties was General Woodgate, so severely wounded that he was compelled entirely to relinquish the command. The perimeter of the Kop was found to be much greater than had been anticipated, necessitating a larger force for defence than was readily available; and, finally, there was no water. On these grounds the officer upon whom the command had devolved considered it advisable to evacuate the position.

On the morning of Jan. 25, Sir Redvers Buller arrived in Sir Charles Warren's camp, and having decided that a fresh attack would be a mistake, gave orders for an immediate withdrawal of the whole of Sir Charles Warren's division to the south bank of the Tugela. Within an hour the movement was commenced, and by the 27th the force had recrossed the river, happily unmolested, and without accident. Dundonald's mounted brigade followed, but on Tuesday night Lyttelton's brigade was still on the north side of the Tugela, in the neighbourhood of Potgieter's Drift. A list of casualties has been received, which tends to show that this brigade, as well as Warren's division, was somewhat heavily engaged on Jan. 24.

It is useless at present to speculate on the future trend of events in Natal. Much will doubtless depend upon the views of Lord Kitchener, who is said to have started for Durban, perhaps with the intention of personally conducting a fresh plan of immediate action. There is no question that his presence on the Tugela at this juncture would tend greatly to stiffen the public backbone in regard to a situation which is of great gravity and not a little danger.

On the Modder River reconnaissances continue to be made, and the Boer position has been steadily shelled, but apparently with no serious results. The Boers seem to be now chiefly concerned in barring the road via Jacobsdal to Bloemfontein, as well as that to Kimberley. The garrison of the latter are still in good spirits, and specially elated by the success of the De Beers Company in casting a 30-pounder gun, which has been christened "Long Cecil," and has already done good service. A Boer rumour from Pretoria says that Mafeking was relieved by Colonel Plumer about Jan. 23, but the news is almost too good to be true.

A distinctly important development has taken place in Cape Colony, where a temporary connection was last week opened by patrols between the forces of Generals Gatacre and French. During the past few days a column under General Kelly-Kenny commanding the Sixth Division has suddenly appeared on the scene, and occupied Thebus, on the railway between Steynsburg and Rosmead Junction. If this be followed by a junction with Gatacre, the capture of Stormberg should be readily effected, and the way forced for the general advance, which must commence as soon as Lord Roberts has organised and completed his preparations, especially in the direction of providing sufficient transport to render the various columns at least partly independent of the railway.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



MAJOR THE HON. C. LAMBTON (Mentioned)
(Northumberland Fusiliers), rendered "invaluable service" at Modder River.



CAPTAIN CONGREGUE, V.C.
(Rifle Brigade), although himself wounded, brought in the late Lieutenant Roberts.



LIEUTENANT THE HON. F. ROBERTS, V.C.
(King's Royal Rifles), killed attempting to save guns at Colenso.



CAPTAIN SCHOFIELD (Mentioned)
(Royal Artillery), "conduct most gallant" at Colenso.



MAJOR LINDSAY (Mentioned)
(75th Battery Field Artillery), commanded while wounded at Modder River.



CAPTAIN THE MASTER OF RUTHVEN (Mentioned)
1st Scots Guards, rendered "invaluable service" at Modder River.



LIEUTENANT BRODIE (Mentioned)
(75th Battery Field Artillery), took command of battery on emergency at Modder River.



ACTING BOMBARDIER J. H. REEVE, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.



LIEUTENANT PERCHIVAL (Mentioned)
(Northumberland Fusiliers), for "judgment and coolness" at Modder River.



DRIVER ALBERT NUGENT, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), killed, saving guns at Colenso.



DRIVER C. J. WOODWARD, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.



DRIVER A. C. HAWKINS, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.



CORPORAL R. J. MONEY, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.



DRIVER WILLIAM WRIGHT, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.



TRUMPETER WILLIAM AYLER, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), wounded, saving guns at Colenso.



DRIVER J. P. LENNOX, D.S.O.
(7th Battery Field Artillery), assisted in saving guns at Colenso.

THE WAR: WITH GENERAL BULLER'S COLUMN AT FRERE.

Photographs (enlarged) by Major Brazier-Creagh, R.A.M.C.



LOADING THE FIELD HOSPITAL TRAIN AT THE BATTLE OF COLENSO.



SIGNAL APPARATUS OF H.M.S. "FORTE," MOUNTED ON TRUCK AND USED NIGHTLY TO COMMUNICATE WITH LADYSMITH.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY: INSPECTION BY THE PRINCE.

In spite of the inclement weather on Jan. 26, a huge crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the Imperial Yeomanry at Albany Barracks, preparatory to their inspection by the Prince of Wales. Drawn up in the centre of the Barrack Square, the Yeomanry, 600 strong, awaited the coming of their Honorary Colonel. All officers and men alike, were in khaki. The men were remarkable for their magnificent physique. The Staff officers were Lord Chesham, Lord Dudley, Viscount Valentia, Captain Bagot, and Captain Sandwith. With his usual admirable punctuality the Prince arrived just as the barrack clock pointed to one minute to eleven. His Royal Highness was received by Colonel Smith-Cunningham, of the 2nd Life Guards, Lord Chesham, and Major-General Trotter. The Prince went along the lines and inspected them most carefully, stopping every now and again to speak to one or other of the yeomen, or to examine arms and equipment. At the close of the inspection his Royal Highness made a stirring speech, in which he congratulated Lord Chesham on the fine appearance of his men, and expressed his own deep gratification at being selected as their honorary Colonel. He then shook hands with all the officers, and with one private, the latter being Mr. Patrick Campbell, the husband of the famous actress.

GENERALS LYTTTELTON AND WOODGATE.

(See Supplement.)

Major-General the Hon. Neville Gerald Lyttelton, C.B., specially renowned just now for his activities against the Boers in the neighbourhood of Spion Kop, has long had a more peaceful reputation as one of the best cricketers in the Army. Born at Hagley, Worcestershire, in 1845, he was the son of the fourth Baron Lyttelton. He was educated at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in 1865, and served with it in Canada and India. Lord Spencer made him his A.D.C. during his term of Viceroyalty in Ireland; and he was Military Secretary in succession to Sir John Adye at Gibraltar and Lord Reay at Bombay. He saw active service in the Jowaki Expedition, in the Egyptian Expedition, and in the Nile Expedition, where he was in command of a brigade at the battle of Omdurman. He has held the command of the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in Dublin, and has served at different times as A.A.G., and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office. In 1899 he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, whence he was called away to serve in South Africa. The close connection of the Lytteltons and the Gladstones is well known, and by his marriage with Katharine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. James Stuart-Wortley, Major-General Lyttelton became associated with a family deeply concerned, on the other side of politics, in affairs of State.

Major-General Sir Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate, K.C.M.G., dangerously wounded at the battle of Spion Kop, held the command of the 9th Brigade of the 5th Division (Sir Charles Warren's) of the British Army in South Africa. The second son of the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, Proctor for the Diocese of Worcester, he was born in 1845, was educated at Radley and Sandhurst, and in 1865 entered the Army as an Ensign in the 4th Foot (now the King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment). His first active service was in the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868, and his first medal was won at the capture of Magdala. He went on the Ashanti Expedition in 1873 and with Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in 1874, being present at the battle of Amoaful and the capture of Coomassie. He passed the Staff College in 1877, took his Captaincy in 1878, and served as Staff officer with the flying column in South Africa till the end of 1879, taking part in the Zulu Campaign and fighting at Ulundi. A Major in 1881, he served for several years as Brigade-Major on the Staff in the West Indies. He was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Royal Lancaster Regiment from 1893 till he was placed on half-pay in 1897 with the brevet rank of Colonel. In the September following, he was appointed to the command of the 4th Regimental District, which he held till 1898, when he took command of the forces employed against the Sierra Leone insurgents, and also organised a Protectorate Expedition. On the Queen's birthday last year he had his C.M.G., and went again on to half-pay, till, in July 1899, he was given Regimental District 17 (Lancaster), from which he was called in November last to assume command of the 9th Brigade, with the local rank of Major-General. It was only on New Year's Day, 1900, that he was gazetted a K.C.M.G.

FIELD TELEGRAPHY.

There is no department of the Army which has shown greater efficiency in the present campaign than that of the Field Telegraphists. And it may be noted that there is no department of greater importance, for the rapid transmission of intelligence from point to point is one of the prime necessities of modern warfare. Thus it was because Tollen had enquired Plevna with telegraph-wires that Osman Pasha was unable to break out from the beleaguered town. The moment he moved, intelligence was flashed all round the huge circuit of besiegers, and the Russians rushed to the threatened point. Since Tollen's days enormous advances have been made in field telegraphy. Marconi's new system of wireless communication is to be made use of in the present campaign. But, apart

from that wonderful method, our Field Telegraphists in South Africa can lay a line with marvellous rapidity. The wire is run out from carts specially constructed for rapid movement over rough ground. The old, heavy pine poles have been discarded in many cases; twenty-foot bamboo poles, which are infinitely lighter, are now in general use. Indeed, the demand for these poles for rapid telegraphic construction is now so great that the market-price of bamboo has been considerably increased. The bamboo is not only twenty times easier to handle; over and above that, its natural hard surface-polish protects it admirably against the weather. Our illustration shows a body of our Field Telegraphists at work.

OUR ROLL OF HONOUR.

The publication of the first batch of despatches from the seat of war has brought with it a long roll of honour. The soldiers who were successful, and the soldiers who could not command success, but did more—deserved it, have had their names sent home, with recommendations for distinctions signed by Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, and shortly to be countersigned by her Majesty the Queen. All ranks are represented on that roll. We have Captain Congreve, of the Rifle Brigade, down for a V.C.—the Captain Congreve who, amid a veritable hail of bullets at Colenso, went out of cover to the rescue of Lieutenant Roberts, with the result that he was shot through the leg and through the toe, was grazed on the shoulder and on the elbow, and had his horse shot in three places. Lieutenant Roberts himself, wounded to death in three places, won the cross which he will never wear, but which will be among the most precious possessions of the General Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa. Among non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, nominated for the medal of Distinguished Service in the Field are: Corporal R. J. Money, Acting-Bombardier J. H. Reeve, Driver C. J. Woodward, Driver A. C. Hawkins, Driver Wright, Driver Nugent (killed), Driver J. P. Lennox,

to the Queen in Ireland, and a Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons. The son of a doctor of some note (whose biographer he was), he was born in Dublin, was educated at its University, and married in 1869 Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. L. Moore, Vice-Provost of Trinity. He has served as President of the Pathological Society, as President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of International Medical Congresses at Berlin, Rome, Moscow, and Paris. His work as Surgeon at Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary has fitted him for the work which will now fall to his lot at the seat of war.

When it was said of the reverse at Stormberg that individual valour had done much to redeem a day of disaster, the name of Colonel Ralph Edward Allen, Adjutant-General on Sir W. Gatacre's staff, was at once mentioned. "The fatal field," said one correspondent, "was full of brave incidents and brave men. The most daring were General Gatacre and Colonel Allen. Where the men were most hotly pressed, there they were, encouraging by word and deed." Colonel Allen, who was born fifty-five years ago, formerly belonged to the East Yorkshire Regiment. He served in the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85, and he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters in 1897.

Major G. T. Harley Thomas, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has gone to South Africa in charge of the 1st Royal Irish Regiment, with the 12th Brigade and the 6th Division. He was gazetted just eighteen years ago, has served in India and at Gibraltar, and obtained his Majority in 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, of the Canadian Army Medical Staff, is now acting as Special Service Officer and Canadian Red-Cross Commissioner at the seat of war. Colonel Sterling Ryerson is known already to some of our own troops, with whom he served at the time of the Fenian Raid in 1870, and during the North-West Rebellion of 1885. He was in London, attached to the Canadian contingent, during the Jubilee of 1897. When he is at home he is known for his good service as Executive Chairman of the Canadian Branch of the British Red-Cross Society, and as General Secretary of St. John's Ambulance Association in Canada. Already he wears the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Major-General Barrington Bulkeley Douglas Campbell, who has taken a command in South Africa, was formerly in command of the Scots Guards and Regimental District. He served in Egypt in 1882, and is now fifty-six years of age.

Colonel Albert Edward Williamson Goldsmid, on the staff of Major-General Kelly-Kenny as Deputy Adjutant-General, formerly belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers. He was born in 1846, and took his Colonelcy in 1894.

COLONEL PILCHER'S RECONNAISSANCE.

One of the most brilliant and satisfactory pieces of work done in the war was the daring reconnaissance by Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher, of the Bedfordshire Regiment. At Sunnyside, on Lord Methuen's left flank, within a few miles of the Riet River, there was a considerable party of Boers, threatening his line of communication with the south. The action by which Colonel Pilcher disposed of these unwelcome skirmishers was remarkable for several reasons.

For one thing, it was the first affair in which our blood-brothers from the Colonies had a chance of rendering a distinguished service to the Empire. The bulk of Colonel Pilcher's force was Colonial. There were 200 Queenslanders, under Colonel Ricardo, 100 Canadians, with two guns, and a horse battery under Major de Rougemont, and the New South Wales Ambulance, under Surgeon-Major Dodd; the rest of the force, about 240 odd, consisted of Imperial troops. Then, again, Colonel Pilcher succeeded—and it was the first success of the kind in the war—he succeeded in concealing his movements from the Boer spies. This he did by shutting up all the natives in their kraals on the night before he attacked the enemy. This was at Cook's farm, on which he had swooped by a rapid march from Belmont in the late afternoon. At six o'clock on New Year's Day Colonel Pilcher advanced upon a large Boer laager, shelled it, routed the Boers utterly, killing many and capturing no less than forty prisoners. The Queenslanders under Colonel Ricardo adopted Boer tactics, creeping forward from rock to rock, so cool and unconcerned all the while that they were seen smoking and chatting together while the bullets were raining around them. This and General French's brilliant work about Rensburg are the most satisfactory items in the hitherto unsatisfactory history of the war. It is true that French has not received reinforcements enough to clear the enemy entirely from Colesburg. It is true, too, that he has met with an unfortunate "accident." Over a hundred of his Suffolks, under Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, were surprised by the Boers, by a cunning ruse; the enemy gave the bugle-call for "Retire," and the main body falling back in consequence, the gallant hundred were taken prisoners. But by his constant driving of the enemy from pillar to post, French has done enormous service in preventing the spread of revolt among the Dutch at Rensburg. By a brilliant night march on the last day of the Old Year he surprised the Boers at Colesburg, enfiladed their right, silenced their guns, and cut off their retreat by the road-bridge to the north. Our loss was only three killed and seven wounded. French has been greatly aided in his operations round Rensburg by Colonial contingents from New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales. It may be remembered that twenty-five New South Wales Lancers were cut off by a body of Boers owing to the treachery of a Dutch farmer.



Photo Webster, Bolls.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY EMBARKING ON BOARD THE "WINIFREDIAN" ON JANUARY 28.

and Trumpeter William W. Ayles, the last two of whom were wounded, and all of whom were exceptionally valiant in their attempts to recover the guns sacrificed by the impetuosity of Colonel Long. Captain Schofield also is mentioned by Sir Redvers Buller for his successful efforts to save two of the guns, but is not decorated.

Coming to the Modder River, Lord Methuen draws attention to the good services of the Master of Ruthven, Scots Guards, and he mentions also Major the Hon. C. Lambton, Northumberland Fusiliers, for having rendered "invaluable service" to his Brigadier. Major Lindsay, of the 75th Battery, on the same occasion, ignored a painful wound and continued in command, and Lieutenant Begbie, of the Royal Artillery, suddenly called on to command his battery, did so with coolness and promptitude. With this name and that of Lieutenant Percival, Northumberland Fusiliers, we bring to an end the list of soldiers "mentioned in despatches" whose portraits we publish to-day.

WAR PORTRAITS.

The record made by Sir Redvers Buller of the action of General Lyttelton's force at Venter's Spruit on Jan. 20 contains the line, "Captain C. A. Hensley, wounded, since dead." He entered the Army in 1885, and obtained his company ten years later. The headquarters of his battalion are in Ladysmith, but a detachment was sent down before the siege to Colenso, whence it withdrew to Estcourt. Captain Hensley was of this free company, and hence his death at Venter's Spruit at the age of thirty-five. Captain Hensley, whose family is well known in Canada, leaves a young widow, he having married, eighteen months ago, the youngest daughter of Mr. H. Wyldbrowne, of Pietermaritzburg.

Captain Cecil W. Boyle has been already named in our columns as the officer of the Oxfordshire Hussars deputed by Lord Chesham to form the dépôt at Cape Town. Captain Boyle left England two days before Christmas Day; and for the last three weeks he has been busily progressing with his work in that usually inactive city, which has suddenly become the centre of the nation's nerves and activities.

Sir William Stokes, M.D., who has gone to strengthen the medical staff in South Africa, is Surgeon-in-Ordinary

PERSONAL.

Nothing could be more admirable than the manifestations of Indian loyalty in this crisis. Mohammedans and Hindus vie with one another in their devotion to the Queen. This is all the more significant because these demonstrations have been prompted by the news of our reverses in South Africa. The Queen's Indian subjects believe not only in her might, but also in the justice of her rule. And the Colonies have thrown themselves into this war because they believe the Imperial interests to be bound up with the vital principles to which they owe their own liberties.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones delivered an interesting address to the Playgoers' Club on the drama. His chief point was the necessity to educate the public to distinguish between amusement and dramatic art. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson once declared that only the revival of patriotic spirit would revive the British drama. If that proposition be true, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones ought to be gratified by the educational influence of the war.

The death of General Joseph Edwin Thackwell, in his eighty-seventh year, is reported from Cheltenham. He belonged to a Gloucestershire family with a good name in the Army, for he was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Thackwell, D.L., of Wilton Place, Dymock, and a nephew of the late General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B. He joined the Army early, and served with the 22nd Regiment in Scinde during 1842-43, under Sir Charles Napier. Eight years later he became aide-de-camp to his uncle, commanding the Meerut Division. In the



THE LATE GENERAL THACKWELL.

Crimea he served as Brigade-Major to the 1st Brigade (Pennyfather's), 2nd Division, commanded by General Sir De Lacy Evans. In 1856 he went to Canada with General Sir William Eyre as Military Secretary, and a little later was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Dominion. Several useful offices were held by him at home before his promotion to be Major-General in 1874. The General was twice married, the second time to Lucy, widow of Canon Newlove, of Prestbury.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, who last week brought to an end, amid the plaudits of the students, his interesting series of lectures at the Royal Academy, has a right to say his say about the art of seeing and the relations between a portrait-painter and his sitters. Mr. Herkomer is a man of temperament, and his successes have been achieved in this department by the sympathies he has been able to throw out to all sorts and conditions of men and women sitting to him. Neither the musician, like Mr. Villiers Stanford, nor the merchant, like Sir Thomas Lipton, comes amiss to him; and in these two instances he does not need to go out of himself, for he is an enthusiastic lover of Wagner, and also a most excellent organiser and man of affairs. "You cannot put more into your sitters' head than you have got in your own," said Sir Joshua; and Sir Joshua was infallible when he spoke from the chair of the Royal Academy.

Lieutenant Harold Percival Paton, who lost his life during the unsuccessful sortie from Mafeking the day after Christmas

Photo. Norral, Dunfermline.
LIEUTENANT HAROLD PERCIVAL PATON
(Killed in a Sortie from Mafeking).

Day, belonged to the Protectorate Regiment, of which two squadrons were sent out to attack an entrenchment of the enemy to the north of the besieged town. Three guns, an armoured train, and a company of Bechuana Rifles supported the Protectorate Regiment, but all in vain, against the machine-guns which the Boers had built up as a defence. The attacking party lost heavily from the bullets of the enemy, and when they retired, three out of the six officers taking part in the sortie had been killed, young Lieutenant Paton being one of the number.

Dr. Leyds has been received by Count von Bülow, and he was a guest at a dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday. It is interesting to note that on this occasion the Transvaal Agent met the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles. He offered his hand, and the Ambassador shook it. This is the dignified courtesy of belligerents, though the official status of Dr. Leyds is technically somewhat vague. His business in Berlin, however, is clear enough, though too much importance must not be attached to a diplomatist whom the Kaiser refuses to meet.

Captain the Hon. James Frederick Cumming-Bruce, of the Black Watch, who fell on the field of Magersfontein, was the eldest son of Lord Thurlow, and, on his mother's side, the grandson of the late Earl of Elgin. He was born at the Hague in 1867, was educated at Eton and at Sandhurst, and received his commission in the Black Watch in 1885. He took his Captaincy in 1893, and passed the Staff College in 1897. Nine years ago Captain Cumming-Bruce married Cecily, daughter of the late Mr. T. H. Clifton, of Lytham Hall, Lancashire. Captain Cumming-Bruce was removed to the hospital at Wynberg, where he died a few days after the battle which cost his regiment so dear.

Photo. Elliott and Fry
CAPTAIN THE HON. J. F. CUMMING-BRUCE
(Black Watch, Died of Wounds, Magersfontein).

The "masterful old woman" who has long ruled China under two successive Emperors, her puppets, has still, at the age of sixty-five, a love for palace revolutions. By her influence the Emperor Kwang Hsu, who is not yet thirty years of age, has abdicated in favour of a boy of nine, Po Ching, a descendant of the Emperor Tao Kwang, who reigned during the third and fourth decades of this century. Kwang Hsu has not been a very successful



KWANG HSU (EX-EMPEROR OF CHINA).

reformer, though he essayed to be a reformer both in the management of public finance and in the wearing of pig-tails. A reformer is not always welcomed by those he would reform; and the Emperor is said to have made more enemies by his attempts at home legislation than he did by the disasters of his war against Japan. Those reforms are now set aside, and the Emperor, who retires on the ground of ill-health, has asked his aunt, the Empress Dowager, to perform once more the duties of Regent she has already twice discharged in troublous times; and to his humble petition she has graciously given heed.

This year the honour of having been the first member to arrive at the House was carried off by Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, who represents Finsbury in the Conservative interest. Mr. Mainwaring came down at a quarter to five, thus beating the redoubtable Mr. Macdonald, of Rotherhithe.

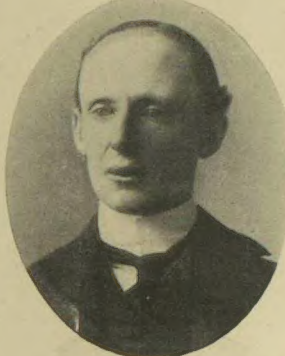
It is not encouraging to read that the rifles issued to the City Imperial Volunteers have been condemned by telegraph from London. The back-sights of the rifles will have to be replaced. "But," says the official explanation of the blunder, with exquisite candour, "it must be understood that the shooting of any rifle depends so much upon the personal qualities of the soldier using it, that it becomes the duty of every man to study these conditions, and to learn what corrections to make in aiming."

The lumbering strata of labour escape our eye until a strike or some such popular movement reminds us of the great army of East Enders upon whom the luxurious is more dependent than it realises. The "coxies" have just come to loggerheads with their employers, and even the discharge and lading of vessels with that now most expensive commodity may be entirely stopped in the Port of London. Meanwhile we add to our stock of "things not generally known" the fact that coxies are subdivided into two classes, the tankers and the winchmen. The former discharge steamers on their arrival, the latter are engaged in lading. The grievance is that two men cannot load with the shovel adequately to keep pace with a steam-winch. An extra man has been demanded and refused. Hence the strike.

Mr. Ruskin, despite his world-weariness and the depression that weighed on him whenever he thought of the "condition of England" question, had a particularly merry nature. His own personal grievances he usually mentioned with a smile. One of the chief of these was that he always had to buy the only things he cared about in the dearest market, and to sell them in the cheapest. And this was how he made good his complaint. If he wanted to sell a Turner, everybody said it must be a worthless one, otherwise Ruskin would never part with it; whereas, if he wanted to buy a Turner, the same observer said that it must be a particularly valuable one, as Ruskin was after it. There was a little truth in the story; but Mr. Ruskin was careful to add that he did not care what price was asked for a Turner so long as he was able to buy it—which he generally was. Even to be outbid was a sweet experience; for a high price was the most convincing proof an Englishman could give of his appreciation of the great landscape-painter and of the success with which Ruskin had preached the gospel in his honour.

The appointment of Mr. Dunbar Plunket Barton, Q.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland, to be a Judge of the High Court in Ireland, in succession to Mr. Justice O'Brien, is announced.

The new Judge, who has sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest, for Mid-Armagh since 1891, is a son of Mr. J. H. Barton, and, on his mother's side, a grandson of the third Lord Plunket. He was educated at Harrow and at Oxford, and was President of the Oxford Union. He was called to the Bar of Ireland and of England, and is a director of Arthur Guinness and Co., brewers. He became Solicitor-General for Ireland on Jan. 1, 1899.

Photo. Dickinson.
MR. DUNBAR PLUNKET BARTON, Q.C.,
New Judge.

Mr. Justice Grantham attacked the Dean of Durham from the Bench because the Dean had preached a sermon against the "spirit of revelry" which distinguished the Volunteers and Yeomanry on the eve of embarking for the Cape. Mr. Justice Grantham appears to have misunderstood some of the Dean's phrases, but the sermon, which is now published, is a very strange discourse. Why a Dean should talk of our soldiers as haunting gin-palaces and making "the bottle a prelude to the battle" is inexplicable. He says the Boers have been "slandered" as "a horde of savages." There is no more truth in this statement than in the sweeping accusation against the Volunteers. When Dean Kitchen has acquired some sense of proportion, and the habit of judging his countrymen fairly, he will be entitled to an opinion on "the spirit of the times."

The Bishop of London has written an excellent letter on the limitations of party government. He suggests that party feeling should be confined to domestic politics, which the electors understand, and eliminated from foreign affairs, which the average elector has little opportunity of studying. An ideal system would be a Council of Imperial Defence, on which all our Colonies would be represented. Probably something like that will be the outcome of the war.

The cry for scouts of renown in the South African Campaign has gone forth far and wide. The Maoris have been talked about, Canadian half-breeds have been requisitioned, and to America Lord Roberts has cabled for Mr. F. R. Burnham, who has immediately set sail in answer to the summons.

Mr. Burnham's qualifications have already been put to the test in South Africa, where he did good service during the time of the Matabele troubles, when Mr. Rhodes went in person to negotiate with the enemy. Mr. Burnham's achievements were not then confined to the Intelligence Department, for it was thought by many that a long but effective shot he took at the magic-man, M'limo, in the midst of his incantations, did more than anything else to put an end to the fighting.

The Senatorial elections in France have made no difference in the balance of parties. The Nationalists had thirty candidates, and but three were elected. Of these only General Mercier is a thoroughgoing firebrand; the other two are of little personal consequence. General Mercier enters the Senate in order to upset the Republic, if he can; but the temper of the constituencies, as indicated by these elections, does not show much sympathy with that enterprise. Lots of Generals and Colonels were summarily rejected, so there are limits even to the popular enthusiasm for the army.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. F. R. BURNHAM,
The Famous Scout.



LIEUTENANT S. J. CAREY
(1st Suffolk Regiment, Killed, Rensburg).



Photo. Bassano.
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. G. FRENCH-BREWSTER
(King's Royal Rifles, Killed near Spion Kop).



Photo. Cumming.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BUCHANAN-RIDDELL
(3rd King's Royal Rifles, Killed near Spion Kop).



Photo. Cumming.
LIEUTENANT R. J. GRANT
(3rd King's Royal Rifles, Killed near Spion Kop).



Photo. Knight.
CAPTAIN DOUGLAS RAITT
(2nd West Surrey, Killed, Spion Kop).



Photo. Debenham.
LIEUTENANT J. WOODBURN OSBORNE
(2nd Scottish Rifles, Killed near Spion Kop).

SOME OF OUR LOSSES AT RENSBURG AND SPION KOP.

The full story of the attack on Spion Kop, its capture, and the holding of it for twenty-four hours, is not yet told. What we now know to the full is the number of our casualties; and these include the deaths of some thirty of our officers. The first batch of names were those of men serving with General Lyttelton in support of the main attack made by Sir Charles Warren. At the head of this list of lost leaders we find Lieutenant-Colonel George Buchanan-Riddell, of the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. His brother, a Major in the same regiment, was severely wounded at Ladysmith at the beginning of the war; and another brother is Sir John Buchanan-Riddell, eleventh Baronet of his line. The late Colonel, who was born in 1854, entered the Army in 1875, and took

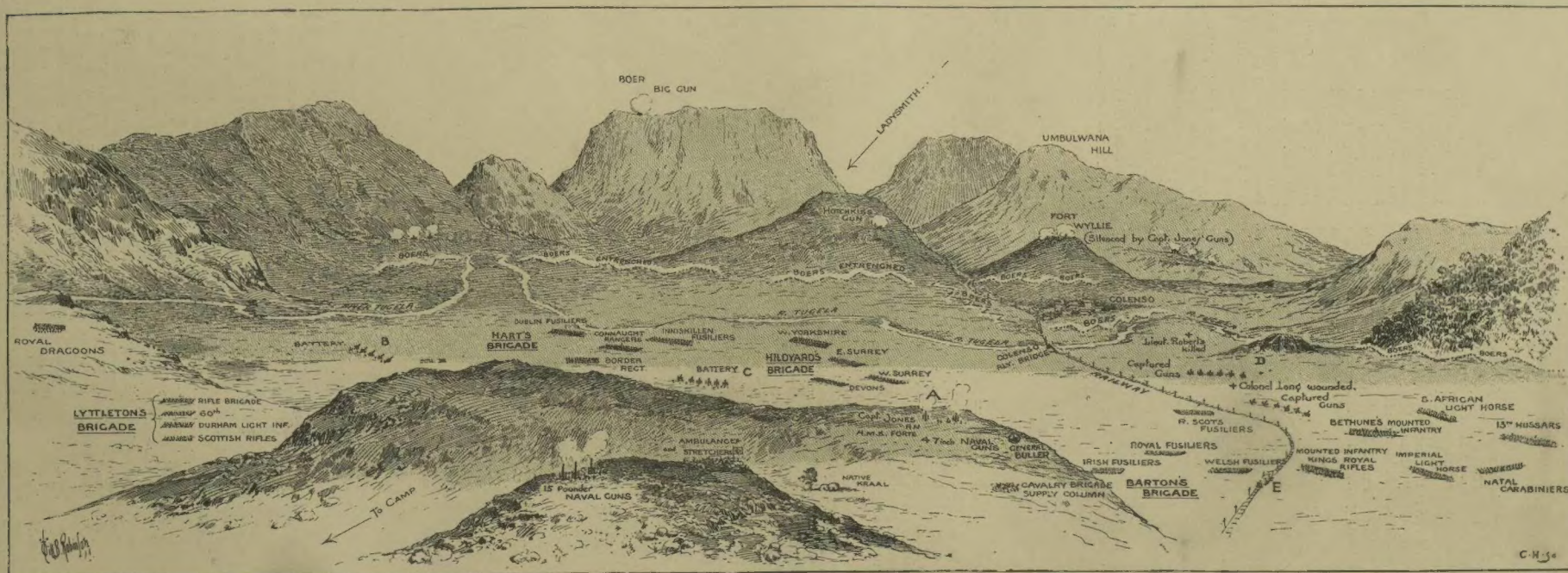
part, six years later, in the Transvaal War. He was an Adjutant of Volunteers in the early 'nineties, and reached his present rank exactly two years ago. In 1896 he married Agnes, daughter of Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P. for North-West Manchester.

Lieutenant Robert Josceline Grant and Second Lieutenant Henry Gerald French-Brewster belonged to the same corps, and lost their lives on the same occasion. Lieutenant Grant was twenty-three years of age, and entered the King's Royal Rifles in 1897. He went from Kilkenny to the Cape for his first active service, and his commission as a Lieutenant was not quite a year old when he fell. Second Lieutenant French-Brewster

passed into the Army through the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, and was gazetted to the King's Royal Rifles only four months ago. Also among the killed was Lieutenant John Woodburne Osborne, who was twenty-six years of age, and took his Lieutenantcy two years ago.

Captain Arthur Douglas Raitt, of the 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment, who has died from wounds received on Jan. 20 in the fight near Spion Kop, had just completed his thirty-first year. He took his Captaincy in 1898.

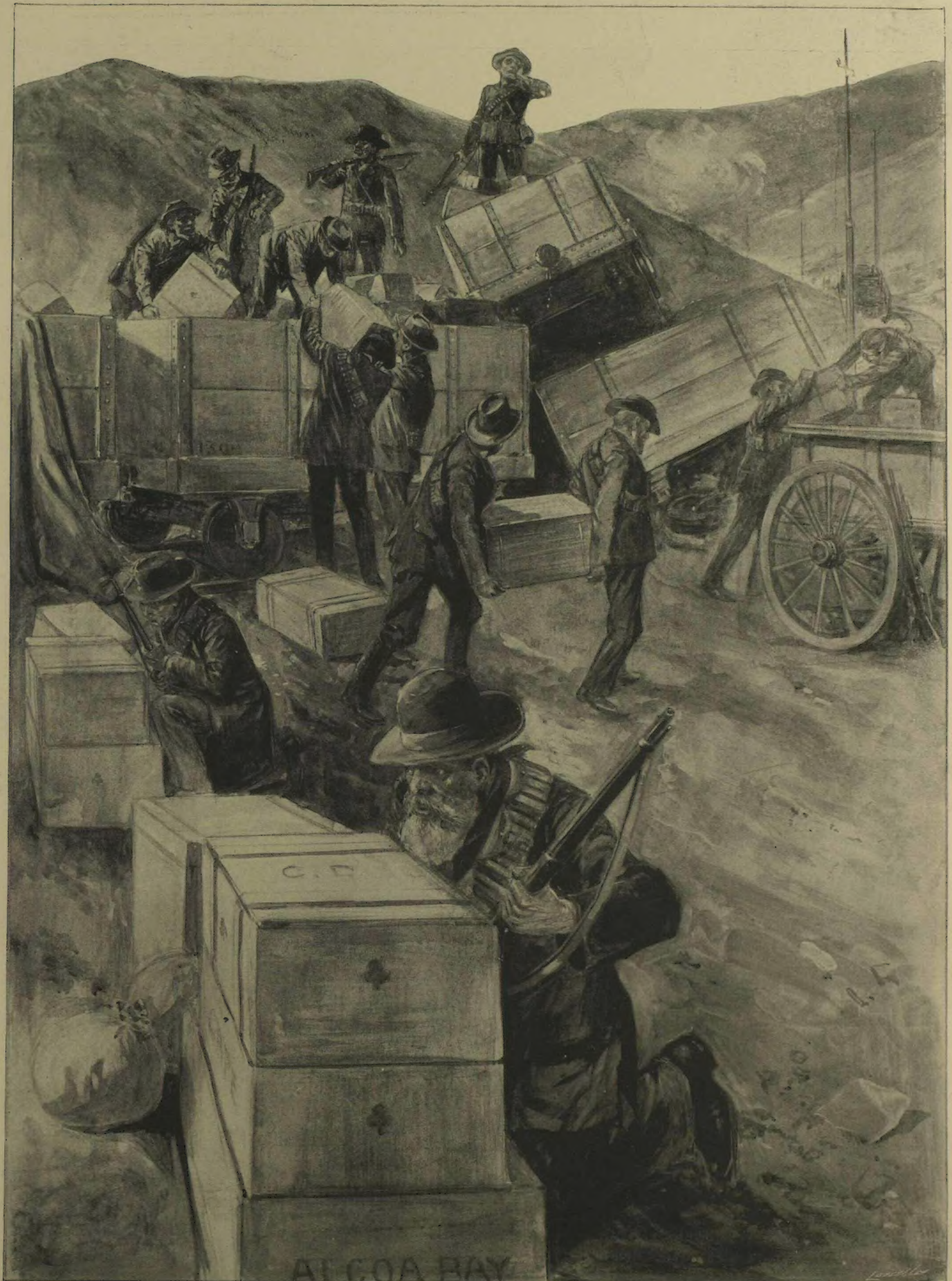
Lieutenant Seymour James Carey, who lost his life in action near Rensburg on Jan. 6, belonged to the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment. He entered the Army four years ago, and was in his twenty-sixth year.



SKETCH-PLAN OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF COLENZO.

This sketch is particularly interesting, as it was made on the spot by a military draughtsman.

THE WAR: WITH GENERAL FRENCH'S COLUMN BEFORE COLESBERG.



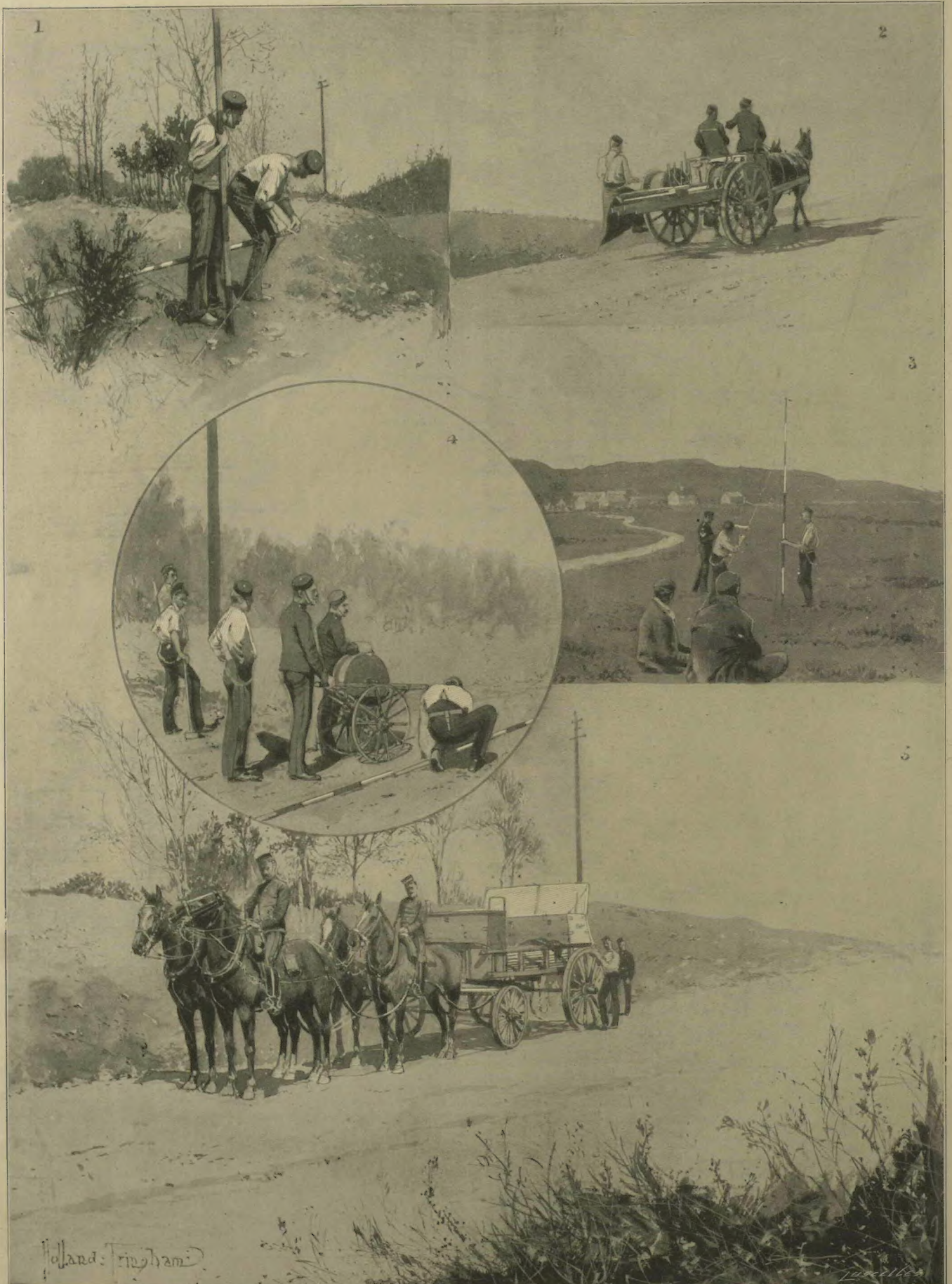
"HURRY UP! THE LANCERS ARE COMING": BOERS LOOTING A WRECKED BRITISH STORE-TRAIN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

On Tuesday, January 2, thirty-six wagons were uncoupled near Rensburg Station and ran down the incline towards the Boer position. Luckily some were wrecked at a broken culvert and blocked the rest. The Boers brought out carts under cover of their big guns, and succeeded in looting a considerable amount of stores, which they needed badly. The New South Wales Lancers, acting as mounted infantry, advanced and drove the Boers away, and burnt the remainder of the trucks.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.

THE WAR: FIELD TELEGRAPHY.

From Photographs by Knight, Aldershot.



1. Fixing the Wire.

2. Paying Out the Wire.

3. Establishing Communications.

4. Running Out a Wire.

5. Wagon Ready to Pay Out.

THE WAR: WITH GENERAL BULLER'S COLUMN AT FRERE

Photographs by Major Brazier-Creagh, R.A.M.C.



GENERAL BULLER'S HEADQUARTERS AT FRERE.

The picture shows the approach to Frere station. The Station-Master's house on the right was occupied by the General and Staff.



THE 5TH BRIGADE CAMP (GENERAL HART'S) AT FRERE.

The press-cart of the "Chicago Record" appears in the foreground, the wrecked bridge in the centre.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT HORSE: COLONEL BYNG AND OFFICERS IN THE FOREGROUND.



TRANSPORT COLUMN ON THE MARCH.

THE WAR WITH GENERAL BULLER'S COLUMN AT FRERE.

Photographs by Major Brazier-Crenagh, R.A.M.C.



"A" PONTOON TROOP.
This troop conveys 50 pontoons, equal to 150 yards of bridging.



NO. 15 FIELD HOSPITAL ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF COLENSO.
On this detachment fell the brunt of the work during and after the battle.



THE 13th HUSSARS LEAVING FRERE CAMP FOR THE FRONT.



WITH GENERAL HART'S BRIGADE: CROSSING THE VELDT TO CHIEVELLY.

THE WAR: GENERAL FRENCH'S ADVANCE ON COLESBERG.

Cole's Kopje (British).

Direction of
Colesberg Town.

Cooper's Kopje
(British Position).

Kopje Berkshires
and Suffolks hof.

Boer Position.

Boer Lager.

Boer big Gun
covering Railway.

The burning
wrecked Trucks.

Tahmietfontein
Farm.



NEW YEAR'S DAY AT RENSBURG.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

Our Sketch is taken from Rensburg. Behind the kopje in the foreground General French had his headquarters and camp. On the right centre appear Australians and New Zealanders protecting guns.

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW DRESS

A few introductory words from the publishers or the editor of the new edition of Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," illustrated by Frank T. Merrill (Macquenn and Co.), would not have been out of place. The book, which is prettily got up, and makes bid to take its place among the gift-books of the season, is illustrated by numerous photographs; but whether they are the work of Mr. Merrill we are kept in ignorance. At any rate, they are neither better nor worse than similar photographs of the Catskill Mountains and the shores of the Hudson River that can be obtained at any shop dealing in such wares. In addition to the full-page photographs, a number of sketches, chiefly figure-subjects, are introduced into the text, which give the volume an attractive appearance. Closer inspection, however, reveals a very remarkable similarity between Mr. Merrill's figures—or, shall we say, his conception of the characters in the book—and Mr. G. H. Boughton's illustrated edition of "Rip Van Winkle," published a few years ago by Messrs. Macmillan. In both artists' imagination the text may have engendered the same ideas—and the same interpretation of the characters; but the identity of thought is so puzzling to the ordinary mind that it would

be most interesting to hear how Mr. Merrill arrived at the same conclusions as his better-known confrère. If, as we believe, Mr. Boughton's charming volume

were worshippers of the great simplicities of life, yet both could estimate at their proper worth the subtleties of art. So truth were there, each master was satisfied.

is out of print, and if the publishers have no thought of a reissue, no serious damage will have been done by the issue of this "afterthought." We would, however, suggest to the artist that it is not in the limits of photography to convey the beauty of a landscape as poets and painters feel it, and endeavour with more or less success to describe. And herein lies the real difference between Mr. Merrill's and Mr. Boughton's interpretation of the tenderest and most fanciful of Washington Irving's creations.

When Professor Ruskin vacated his chair at Oxford he had already had his first breakdown of health; but the actual occasion of his resignation was the refusal of the University to boycott vivisection. All his readers are aware what his attitude was towards animals; they were to him the "brother fox" and the "sister cow" of St. Francis of Assisi, at whose shrine in this respect he devoutly worshipped. Between Mr. Ruskin and Mr. Blackmore were many close associations besides that of a common date of death; and it was the author of "Lorna Doone" who said that the very name of vivisection was hateful to him. Both Ruskin and Blackmore



GENERAL JOUBERT AT BREAKFAST AT THE HOOFD LAAGER.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MR. GEORGE LYNCH, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MORNING HERALD," WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE BOERS. The young fellow in the white shirt on the General's left is his son; the cleric sitting down cross-legged is his chaplain.



EVENING SERVICE OR HYMN-SINGING IN THE BOER LAAGER BEHIND LOMBARD'S KOP, WHERE "LONG TOM" IS IN POSITION.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. GEORGE LYNCH.

About eleven men, mostly in uniform, were crowded into the tent, which was exceedingly hot. Ten candles were dark in bottles placed on empty cases; the men squatted around, two or three reading from the same book. They had laid their papers beside them, and their rifles were stacked about the tent-pole. They sang well in low, clear voices free from any nasal twang. The effect was strikingly picturesque, the strongly marked, earnest faces in the candle-light thrown out against the dark background of the shadows behind. Similar scenes were to be witnessed at each laager every evening, sometimes in three or four tents at the same time.



MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. NEVILLE GERALD LYTTELTON, COMMANDING THE 4th BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE FIRST GENERAL TO CROSS THE DESERT.



Photo. Paik, Toronto.
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. STERLING RYERSON
 Canadian Red Cross Commissioner in South Africa).



Photo. Glover, Dublin.
 SIR W. STOKES, M.D.
 (on Special Service in South Africa).



Photo. Concy, Flatermarthburg.
 CAPTAIN C. A. HENSLEY
 (Dublin Fusiliers, Killed, Venter's Spruit).



Photo. Barrand.
 COLONEL A. E. W. GOLDSMID
 (On General Kelly-Kenny's Staff).



Photo. Mrs. Deben Broughton.
 COLONEL R. ALLEN
 (A.A.G. to General Gatacre).



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
 MAJOR-GENERAL B. D. CAMPBELL
 (To Command the 10th Brigade in South Africa).



Photo. Cunningham, Alverstoke.
 CAPTAIN CECEL DOYLE
 (Imperial Yeomanry).



Photo. Corilla and Brown, Gibraltar.
 MAJOR G. T. HARLEY THOMAS
 (Royal Army Medical Corps).

W A R P O R T R A I T S.



AN ARISTOCRATIC CHRISTMAS DINNER-PARTY.

Sketched on December 25, 1899, at Modder River Camp.



SIR REDVERS BULLER'S TRANSPORT WAGONS CROSSING THE VELDT.

BRITISH BOERS: DUTCHMEN IN YORKSHIRE.

From Photographs specially taken for "The Illustrated London News" by J. Servant, Thorne, and others.

Of the many colonies of Uitlanders settled in this country, enjoying to the full our liberties and laws, there is perhaps none more interesting to-day than the settlement of Dutchmen on the huge peat moors of Thorne.

This little Yorkshire town has undergone a double Dutch invasion; for although the present colony is not

all his subjects, he contracted with Vermuyden, a Dutchman, and his participants in ye 2nd year of his reign, to Dis-chase and Drain the same; Reserving one 3rd part to himself as Lord of ye soil, allowing ye Drainers one 3rd part for their charge, and of meer Grace granted ye Remainder to ye Respective tenants for their Common." And so with Cornelius—later Sir Cornelius—Vermuyden arrived Thorne's first Dutch colonists.

In number about two hundred, they came over from every part of Holland, some with the intention of settling, which they ultimately did, others as birds of passage, to make money on their way, and others—French as well as Dutch—driven out by Governments undesirable of their company, and ready for any kind of work.

Vermuyden and his countrymen, after an expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds, and incredible labour, were successful in their gigantic task, and turned a vast morass of 70,000 acres into some of the most productive land in the North of England.

They had many difficulties to contend against, of which the greatest were the mastering of the River Don on the one hand, and the hatred of the poorer commoners on the other. The result of diverting the former was, unfortunately, the cause of a flood on the lands of the commoners, who *rose en masse*, broke up the works, destroying everything they could find, besides killing and wounding several of the workmen. After much persuasion Sir Cornelius managed to satisfy the disaffected by giving them employment on the Chase and offering extraordinary wages.

Of these original settlers Vermuyden, after spending an immense fortune, retired into obscurity, and is said to have died somewhere in the South of England in great poverty, his broad acres—or many of them—passing into the hands of the Ingram family. A few of his followers acquired the wealth they came for, and some of their descendants are to be found in the district to-day.

So much for the first Dutch settlers.

The present colony, which is considerably larger than that of 1626, was brought over about

reached the land of his fathers. On the all-absorbing topic of the present war the Dutch opinion at Thorne is interesting and varied: the more intelligent of the



ON THE CANAL: UNDER SAIL.

workmen are on our side, their sympathy even extending as far as a subscription to our war funds. But if the quality be Anglophile, in quantity the pro-Boers hold their own, and in one of their flock who has risen to the rank of local preacher they have an earnest advocate, a prophet of evil things for the British nation and glory to the arms of Uncle Paul.

But apart from the rights and wrongs of the present war, it is remarkable how quietly these families of Dutch have settled down and are slowly merging into Yorkshiremen. Disputes with their neighbours are rare, the knife is a thing of the past, and while the young idea is being moulded on British lines in British schools, his elder brother is falling in love with the maidens of Thorne, and, under the influence of the marriage tie, is being gradually persuaded to adapt himself to our mode of life and our English tongue, to forget his liking for Schiedam and Schnapps, and dwell in peace and harmony with his wife, her friends and relations.

II. B.



ONE OF THE COLONISTS, NOW A WESLEYAN LOCAL PREACHER.

five years ago by a company, known as the Griendsvreen, to undertake on a large scale the preparation of moss litter on the peat moors—the supply in Holland having for some time fallen below the demand.

The arrival of so many foreigners created, for a short time, quite an excitement in the little Yorkshire town; but Thorne soon grew accustomed to this addition to her population, and the stolid-looking, blue-smocked Dutchman, in his wide baggy trousers and his clattering wooden clogs, is now as familiar an object as the church or the local policeman.

And what an appropriate foreground is this quaint costume to the surrounding scenery, with its miles of moor and lowland, its dykes and windmills, its canals and red-tiled farms! So much does it resemble Holland that the sage Kruger himself, if dumped down in the district, might well be excused in the belief that once again he had



ON THE GOOLE ROAD: DUTCHWOMEN AND CHILDREN AT A COTTAGE DOOR.



A TYPICAL DUTCHMAN, "SMARTENED UP" FOR A STROLL THROUGH THE TOWN.

more than five years old, it is curious to find that Thorne and Holland have kept up a mutual acquaintance ever since the Middle Ages, when Mynheer of the period was anxious to try his art of embanking and draining on the neighbourhood. It was not, however, until the time of the Stuarts that this wide area was taken in hand by one Vermuyden, who was struck with the idea of reclaiming the land while hunting with Prince Henry on the Royal Chase.

Charles I., the Lord of Hatfield Chase and most of the surrounding manors, saw a chance of making money out of Vermuyden's scheme, and therefore, according to an ancient manuscript: "For ye Good of hys tenants, and



A DUTCH WEDDING.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. P. WOODGATE, COMMANDING THE 9th BRIGADE IN SOUTH AFRICA, WOUNDED AT SPION KOP.

ART NOTES.

In the gardens of Europe Mr. George Elgood finds an inexhaustible and ever-varying fund of inspiration for his water-colour drawings. This is the third or fourth collection which he has shown at the Fine Art Society's Gallery within the last few years, and there is no sign of any flagging interest in either the artist or the public. On this occasion Mr. Elgood has made Italy, and especially the neighbourhood of Florence, his happy hunting-ground; and those whose good fortune has taken them to that district or to the slopes of the Italian lakes in early spring will bear witness to the truthfulness of the artist's work. This love of beautiful gardens is among the few traditions handed down unimpaired to Italian *grands seigneurs* of the present day. But few are in a position to carry out their tastes. Nevertheless the Boboli and Farnese Gardens, those of Villa Garzoni, in Tuscany, of the Villa Imperiale at Genoa, and the hotel garden at Varese and the Villa d'Este testify to the love of Italians of all classes for flowers and to the bounty of Nature in supplying them. Of all these and many other spots Mr. Elgood gives us brilliant studies, worthy of his subjects and of the skies beneath which they flourish. At the same time he shows what, under our paler

of the present and the future. The methods of the painters are thereby disclosed, and truth forces us to add that in many cases "Academy finish" seems to have a blighting effect upon many who think it all-important. Sir E. Poynter's "White Roses," Mr. Luke Fildes's "Netta," Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Stella," and Mr. Perugini's unnamed "Lady," display an animation which one looks for in vain in their over-laboured works. The real honours of the show, however, fall to Mr. Waterhouse's "Destiny"; Mr. Briton Rivière's "Will He Come?" a perfect fox-terrier on the watch; and to Mr. J. S. Sargent's "Autumn on the River," for those who can find the subject interesting enough. Among the younger men who have ably responded to the call, should be named Mr. Alfred Parsons, with "The Open Lock," Mr. A. L. Baldry, with "The Yellow Cat," a curious echo of the late Albert Moore's decorative work; Mr. A. Hacker's "La Cigale," and Mr. Solomon Solomon's figure of a mounted Arab, "On the Edge of the Desert."

In addition to the oil-paintings, there are water-colours, crayon and chalk drawings, pastels, etchings, and the like, and in each branch there are specimens of work which will do credit to their artists and give satisfaction to their

can become the handmaid of horticulture. Diligent justice has not been done to the care and knowledge displayed by the author of this fascinating volume in selecting studies of garden growth and arrangement. The relative value of individual flowers to the entire plant and of the plant to the border is so well maintained as to furnish useful aid to those who would follow in Miss Jekyll's footsteps. At the same time, the possibilities of the wild garden and the capabilities of a copse are admirably kept in view and presented in an attractive way, and the transition from the flower-garden gently treated. It is possible to have flowers or flowering shrubs for each month of the year, but the experiment is not to be recommended to all, and the majority must be content to bridge the weeks which separate the last chrysanthemums from the first aconites with such consolation as they can draw from the winter hellebore or Christmas rose.

"Raphael." By Henry Strachey. (Messrs. George Bell and Son.) This is one of the "Great Masters" series appearing under the editorship of Dr. Williamson. Mr. Strachey brings to his task an extensive knowledge, of which he considerably lightens the burden for the



FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS ON ONE OF THE CANALS INTERSECTING THE PEAT-GROUNDS.



THE FIRST OF THE PRESENT COLONISTS TO ARRIVE AT THORNE



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sky, can be achieved by knowledge and devotion. The gardens at Great Tangle, Balaskie, Bolton Abbey, and Bramham show bravely beside those of Perugia and Florence; and we may look in vain in our walks in Tuscany or Liguria for anything to compare with the rustic charm of our cottage gardens, whether in Surrey, or in Leicestershire and Charnwood Forest, or even as far north as Crathes.

The Artists' War Fund Exhibition, now being held in the Guildhall Art Gallery, bids fair to be a great success, thanks to the energy of Mr. Spielmann, to the expressed doubts of critics, and to the hospitality offered by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the goodwill of our best artists doing the rest. When the scheme was first mooted it was met by many objections—that the picture-market would be overwhelmed, that artists could not afford the time, that the younger men would send their "pot-boilers" and the elder their failures. Not one of these encouraging prophecies has been fulfilled; and if all the pictures have not been painted within the past three months or six weeks, during which the idea has been floating, a very large proportion of them have been completed within that time. The result is extremely interesting to the connoisseur, and these "hurried" works will, we are certain, be highly appreciated by picture-collectors

purchasers. The total number of works of all kinds is only 328, so that the fear of swamping the picture-market is preposterous. The pictures will be nominally sold in the first instance at the prices marked on them by the artists. They will then be removed to Messrs. Christie's and sold by public auction, the original purchaser's offer being regarded only as the upset or reserve price. Should this price not be raised at the auction, he will remain the owner of the work, and the highest bidder in the sale will have his portrait painted (presumably *gratis*) either by Mr. A. Cope or Mr. Percy Digland, or by both of them.

The interest taken by the Queen in this exhibition and its object is shown by the fact that she gives two etchings of her own, Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Prince Alfred, both as children, and an etching of the "Head of a Man" by the late Prince Consort. The Queen, moreover, will sign with her own hand each etching before passing it to the purchaser. The competition for these three works will doubtless be keener than for any other pictures of the collection.

By all lovers of flowers, and their name is legion, on both sides of the Atlantic, the illustrations to Miss Jekyll's "Wood and Garden" (Longmans) will be welcomed as evidence that in competent hands photography

ordinary reader, for although Raphael's life was a short one of only thirty-seven years, his biographers have been numerous and diligent. Without doubt, many of the incidents related of his life are wholly apocryphal, and Mr. Strachey even bids us throw away as baseless the story of the "Fornarina." He admits that there was a "Fornarina," as mentioned by that worthy gossip Vasari, but her identity cannot now be established. Mr. Strachey is a thorough-going devotee of Raphael, and places him in the first rank of painters; but at the same time he puts the other view fairly. There is, perhaps, no other great master about whom opinion is so keenly divided. The first of modern critics to throw doubt upon Raphael's supremacy was Ruskin, who resented the transition which the painter brought about. Art was no longer, according to the critic, capable of displaying religious facts; and the Queen-Virgin of Perugino was lost in the simple Italian mother in Raphael's Madonnas. The ages of faith were passing away; the reign of realism was beginning. It is precisely because Raphael was a leader of this great revolution, and because his genius was felt by his contemporaries and his followers, that his short career and its brilliant achievements deserve special recognition. In this respect Mr. Strachey's unpretentious but well-balanced monograph will be found most useful by those who wish to understand Raphael's true place in the history of art.

LADIES' PAGE.

One of the effects of the war on dress will be found in the use of the coarse, strong material known as khaki as a dress material itself, and of khaki's dull stone-brown colour in thinner materials. Already muslin in the very unbecoming tint, so ugly that it is almost exactly that chosen for convicts' wear, is being put forth by some

affected if she retains the full dress for two years. Finance should have something to say on this point, for the quantity of crape and the white lawn cuffs and collars, that must be always spotless, are expensive wear. It is not necessary for a widow to wear a heavy bonnet and long veil of crape in warm weather, when those adjuncts become oppressively heavy; a bonnet shape of net, covered with a folded veil of black grenadine or dull silk muslin and trimmed with rouleaux of crape or a wide bow of it across the front, is quite correct, and much lighter than all crape. The veil down the back can be very long in these unweighty materials, while a veil of real crape hanging down behind to the middle of the dress skirt is most oppressive, dragging the bonnet backwards, so that it feels as if the hair was coming off after a little while. The veil can be discontinued after the year, even when the bonnet with a white front and the characteristic collar and cuffs are continued. The veil over the face, if used, must be at first of crape, edged with one deep hem, or a narrow hem and two or three rouleaux, as preferred. Young widows do not wear caps now, as a rule, indoors. Mourning for a parent is worn for a year, and a husband's parents or other relatives are considered as the same as the wife's own. For a brother or uncle, crape is only expected for six months; for a first cousin six weeks is the regulation period. Only a widow wears a dress almost entirely covered with crape. Other relatives adopt cloth, serge, nun's veiling, crépon or crêpe cloth—the last-named being the most like crape, and therefore suitable for the earlier periods of the special attire. Bands or pipings or flounces of crape are placed on the skirts of these dresses, and flat trimmings arranged on the bodices. For the fashion of make, no more can be said than that it follows as far as possible the style of the day, the crape being substituted for lighter trimmings. Thus, at present, a flat vest of crape between the fronts of a bolero, or revers and collar to a coat bodice, or a bolero of crape with cloth for the rest, would be in good style. A dull-surfaced kind of glacé silk is suitable for mantles, and is also used to some extent for trimmings; and peau-de-soie, with crape trimmings, or a certain make of crêpe-de-chine, made up in ordinary clinging style with a proportion of crape, or with embroidered lisse or dull jet for decoration, would be correct for evening wear when it was felt right to go into Society again. A widow is supposed to decline invitations for a year, but this strict rule is rarely followed.

In striking contrast to the large number of black dresses that we see, and must expect to see throughout this spring, many of the new materials are to be very light in tone. A pale pink, ranging from Rose du Barri to nearly cream, is much liked; and a pastel green and blue and mauve are all being produced in smooth drap de satin and face-cloth and largely made up just now for liviera gowns and early spring wear in town. Applications of panne in similar shades, cut out into floral shapes or geometrical designs, and often padded, are to be a fashionable trimming. Pale browns, havana, cedar, and bisquit, are just now being favoured by brides for their going-away dresses, and white soft silk is used with the browns for vests and facings. A fashionable bride's going-away dress last week had a skirt of pale pink face-cloth laid in about twenty tiny tucks going slantingly from the knee upwards round the figure, the hem tucked to correspond; the bodice had a bolero of a slightly darker velvet, appliqué with curved straps of the cloth, above a vest of cloth finely tucked, and a deep collar of lace formed a yoke. Another gown was of rose-pink satin-faced cloth, made Princess fashion, opening down the left side under a strip of beautiful silver passe-monterie, and cut away round the shoulders to show a vest of white tucked silk appliqué with lace motifs embroidered on with silver thread. An example of a cigar-brown cashmere dress was made with a coat lined with pale blue, and having revers of blue brocade, on which appeared a pattern of tiny raised embroidered pink roses; the vest was knife-kiltings of soft blue silk, with tall stock-collar and tie of white lace. A picture-hat of brown panne trimmed with brown ostrich feathers and pink roses, and having the crown embroidered to match the revers, finished a very charming and not over-showy costume.

An evening dress in black and white is one of the designs illustrated. The white material is net patterned in rings; it is trimmed with black velvet ribbon and coloured roses, diamond buckles holding the draperies in place. The other evening dress is in white net with epaulettes and trimmings of an open silk network and pearls, outlined with roses and finished with bead fringe, the skirt arranged to match.

An interesting experiment is to be tried in France. In all the Lycées, or higher public schools, girls at the age of fifteen are to begin a course of lessons on their moral duties in life, passing on to psychology as applied to the early education of little children. The syllabus and outline of the girls' course, prepared for the Minister of Education by Madame Blanc-Bentzon, has been issued, and covers ground which is left untreated in education usually, but which it is surely most needful to cultivate. In a series of "talks," the attention of the children is to be directed formally to their duties, whether as individuals, as members of the family, as members of society, or as patriots and law-abiding and helpful citizens. Such subjects are ignored in the courses of nearly all nations' schools; the teacher thinks it is the place of the parent to give such guidance, while the parent touches on these matters only indirectly, if at all, in actual words. Happily, in many families the unconscious teaching of example and daily conversation supplies the needful training and stimulus. But even where this is the case, the formal consideration of personal and social morals must be most useful in forming the opening mind. An interesting illustration of the value of such direct teaching is found in the recently published "Life of Francis Place," by Mr. Graham Wallas. Place, describing the misery and want of a portion of his young manhood, states that the only influence that

prevented him from then falling into a life of crime was that he had been grounded in social principles by a weekly lesson on morals and on a citizen's duties that had been given him in his brief school-time by "an eccentric teacher."

Influenza is ravaging the country; few homes are escaping. The death-rate of London in the first week of the year was 37, and that of Croydon, Brighton, and some other usually healthy great towns has been raised from the normal 15 or 18 to 40 and over! The subtle infection is apparently passing as a wave over the country from south to north, for the last returns of the southern towns are nearer normal: Brighton has gone back to 19, Croydon to 21, and London to 26, while Nottingham, which the week before had the highest rate of the country—namely, 44—has receded to 32. But the northern towns, especially those on the Tyne, are now feeling the full force of the trouble; Sunderland, for instance, having gone up to 30, and Preston to 28 per 1000. The debility and various symptoms that often remain for a long time with those sufferers who do not die are very trying. Many doctors recommend Hall's Wine for the convalescent, containing as it does specially suitable restoratives for the system after such a trying complaint.

The Triumph Cycle Company has been so successful with its machines that it has this year opened a branch establishment at 96, Newgate Street, where all the new improvements for the year 1900 may be seen. The "Royal Triumph" ladies' machines, with the K pattern frame, are fitted with oil-retaining barrel hubs and the new patent steering lock, and the "Resilient" has a patent frame to diminish jarring. Among other special new features are the hand-brakes on the free-wheel machines; one is applied by back-peddalling, and may be put on by the pedals when in any position; the other is actuated by a lever from the left handle passing through a flexible tube, but instead of being affixed by clips, as in other machines, it is inclosed in a curved tube of the frame, and controls the back wheel; there is an emergency-brake as well of ordinary type for the front wheel.

"Bovril, Limited," have issued a new cookery-book containing a hundred recipes for soups, sauces, entrées, and



AN EVENING DRESS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

dress-houses. "Anything for novelty," is the cry of the fashion-purveyor; but the intended wearer may exercise a discreet choice. Khaki is a stout useful fabric, very suitable for cycling wear, a dusty and somewhat hard employment that is consistent with the original intention of the material. But it is not becoming, anyhow, and why should we make ourselves frights by donning a stuff or colour that has been chosen for men's wear under circumstances in which looks are the last thing to consider?

Mourning is, alas! between the war and the influenza, a necessary topic for the consideration of a sadly large number of women at present. The mourning of to-day is not so heavy and ungraceful as was once the case. There has been a strong movement against the wearing of any special garb to signify when this irreparable sorrow has touched the heart; but, after a partial success, that movement seems to have given way before the natural instinct for expressing our inward feeling in outward signs. The Princess of Wales did not wear crape when her son died, but for her mother, six years later, she wore the heaviest and most orthodox mourning; and perhaps the change of views thus indicated may be said to have been general. The Queen has always steadily elected to wear the ordinary tokens of regret for the loss of relatives, even for those not very closely associated with her. In her most recent photographs, taken only in December, during the visit of the German imperial family, her Majesty is wearing a dress heavily trimmed on the bodice and deeply hemmed with crape. It took a moment's thought to connect it with her late niece, who was not well known in this country. For my part, this is one of a few matters on which my judgment and my feelings are at variance. The former owns that mourning-dress is either futile or mischievous—that it cannot do any good to any person, and is often a mere pretence; while where grief is real, it tends to keep alive and active a sorrow that had really better be put out of the mind as soon as possible. It is costly and wasteful for the poor, who feel obliged to wear it as a mark of respect while the rich make it a custom to do so. But against these good arguments, I feel it suits the case to wear a special dress, and a sad-looking one, and to give up for a time the outer adornment of the self that in life's whirl must needs all too soon forget the poor dead! And I suppose that in this "the common-sense of most" is with me, for mourning-dress has always been worn in all lands, and by all peoples and through all the centuries; and certainly the tendency of to-day is not in favour of abolishing mourning.

A widow is supposed to wear her distinctive mourning for a year and a day; and it is not at all unusual or



EVENING DRESS IN WHITE NET TRIMMED WITH ROSES.

miscellaneous dishes, in the composition of which Bovril can be employed. It is really a useful compilation, and bears every token of being, as the firm asserts, "the production of one whose experience in such matters has had the widest range." The recipes are really practical; I speak as an expert in cookery. The soups are specially original and economical. There is no tall talk in it. I mean that the "good plain cook" is not pulled up short in the middle of a recipe with "add a ladleful of Espagnole sauce," or "five eggs, of which the white only is to be used, must now be prepared." Granted the Bovril, really high-class dishes can be economically and easily prepared from these recipes. I presume the book is to be given away to customers through the shops, as it bears no price, and is paper-covered. ELODENA.



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To prevent the "chapping" and hardening of the skin, use

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THE HAMPSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, BOUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Photo. G. & P. 2

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 12, 1878), with a codicil of Nov. 5, 1887, of Mrs. Clara Maria Money - Coutts, only sister of the Baroness Burlett - Coutts, of Stodham Park, East Liss, Hants, who died on Dec. 22, was proved on Jan. 23 by Francis Burdett Thomas Money - Coutts, the son and sole executor, the value of the estate being £116,069. The testatrix bequeaths annuities of £300 each to her brothers-in-law, the Rev. William Taylor Money and the Rev. Charles Forbes Septimus Money; an annuity of £120 to Miss Elizabeth

Borrett; £50 and an annuity of £200 to her maid Caroline Sisman; all articles, not being money or securities for money, which were in the house of her late husband at the death of his former wife, to her step-daughter, Clara Maria Money; and legacies to servants. The residue of her property, including that over which she has a power of appointment, she leaves to her son. She makes no further provision for her step-sons and step-daughters, having already done so in her lifetime.

The will (dated July 19, 1895), with two codicils (dated Dec. 21, 1898, and Feb. 16, 1899), of the Rev. William

Manners-Sutton, of 22, Powis Square, Brighton, who died on Dec. 29, has been proved by Thomas Edward Jennings, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £100,863. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Bishop of London's Fund, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Sussex County Hospital, the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children (Brighton), the Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, the Throat and Ear Hospital, the Brompton Hospital, the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, the St. John's Foundation School (Leatherhead), the Augmentation of

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Sterling Silver Fluted Bowl, for Flowers, Fruits, Punch, &c.
8 in. diameter. £7 15s.
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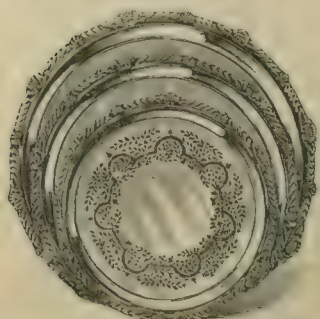


Sterling Silver Antique shape Tea and Coffee Service, with Ebony Handles and Knobs.
2 1/2-pint Coffee Pot ... £12 15s. Sugar Basin ... £2 0s.
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Oval Candlesticks, richly Chased and Fluted.
Sterling Silver, 7 1/2 in. high ... £5 15s.
Prince's Plate, 7 1/2 in. ... 3 5s.

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12 in. ... 11 0s. 12 in. ... 4 15s.
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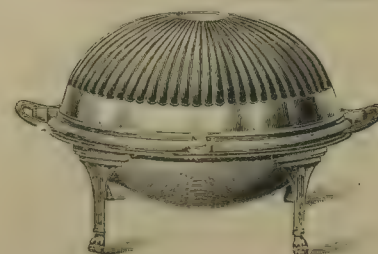
Sterling Silver Richly Chased Sugar-Dredger, 7 in. high, 23 15s.



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Fluted Prince's Plate Soup Tureen, fitted with Loose Dish and Drip net, for use as a Breakfast Dish.
9 in. ... £9 10s. 10 in. ... £6 5s.
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In Sterling Silver, £22 15s., £25 15s., £33 15s.

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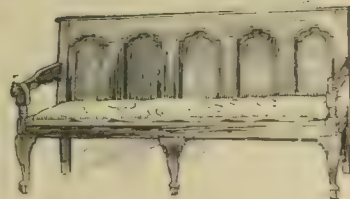
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HINTS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Taken from the "People's Journal," Jan. 20, 1900.

"Don't drink too much water on the field, as it brings on dysentery, &c. I found that by keeping or sucking a date-seed in my mouth it prevented thirst a great deal. I may state that my general health was excellent all through the Soudan campaign. I put this down to the fact that I had provided myself with Beecham's Pills, which I took regularly. I would strongly advise all the Volunteers to do the same."—R. G., Beith, Ayrshire, late Corporal, Scots Guards.

Benefices Fund, the Curates' Augmentation Fund, and the English Church Union; £500 to the Free and Open Church Association; his house, with the furniture and effects therein, to his three children, with benefit of survivorship; £100 each to his children; annuities of £300 each to his son Frederick William and his daughter Henrietta Violet, an annuity of £200 to his son Henry, and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his nephew, John Henry Evelyn Manners Sutton, for life, and then to his children as he shall appoint.

The will (dated March 22, 1897) of the Hon. Georgiana Grace Milles, of 40, Grosvenor Place, and Middleton Hall, King's Lynn, who died on Dec. 29, was proved on Jan. 22 by Lewis George Watson Milles, the nephew and sole executor, the value of the estate being £85,398 9s. 1d. The testatrix gives £3000 to her niece Lady Grace Harriet Bridges; £2000 each to her nieces Lady Mary Jane Jemima Shelley, Lady Charlotte Stopford, and Lady Eleanor Stopford, and to Mrs. Anna Scott, £1000 to her niece Lady Lily Frances Greene; £100 each to the Essex Hall Asylum, Colchester, and the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital, £50 to the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, and other legacies. The residue of her property she leaves to her said nephew.

The will (dated Sept. 22, 1887), with eight codicils (dated Sept. 22, 1887, two April 21, 1888, July 8 and Dec. 29, 1890, April 22, 1892, and July 20 and Nov. 28, 1899), of Dame Charlotte Lee, of 28, Bryanston Square, who died on Dec. 29, widow of Sir George Phillip Lee, was

proved on Jan. 17 by Arthur Morier Lee, the son and sole executor, the value of the estate being £60,931. The testatrix bequeaths £500, upon trust, for the wife and children of her nephew Alexander Oliveira; £495 to her sister Harriet Seymour; £200 each to Hugh Douglas, James Douglas, Charles Douglas, and Isabel Douglas; £100 each to her brothers-in-law, the Rev. Alexander Douglas and George E. Seymour, and her cousins, Louise

£100 to Samuel P. Budd; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his nephew William Alexander Budd.

The Irish Probate of the will (dated June 2, 1895), with a codicil (dated April 23, 1897), of the Right Hon. John Monroe, a retired Judge of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, of Barbra Dalkey, Dublin, who died on Sept. 28, granted to the Rev. Horace G. Monroe, the son, and Samuel



THE 12-POUNDER GUNS OF H.M.S. "TERRIBLE" FIRING IN SUPPORT OF THE LEFT FLANK DURING THE ADVANCE OF THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE ENDEAVOUR TO FORCE THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

The shooting of these guns was splendid, and demolished the enemy's guns and entrenchments on Fort Wylie.

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of Lady Butler with the recognition they have won, and her election you once well in the running, and her election you but a fitting honour bestowed upon a distinguished painter. What a boon that clever invention, Amiral Soap, has been to ladies inclined to embonpoint! Instead of dosing themselves with drugs, which upset their systems, instead of embarking on a rigorous course of diet, with every nice and desirable viand eliminated, they have merely to use Amiral Soap daily, according to the directions, and the too, too solid flesh diminishes away slowly and gradually, but surely, day by day, leaving no ugly wrinkles or shrivelled skin where the subcutaneous fat has been absorbed. The discomfort as well as the indegance, of a figure spreading below the waist is so obvious that one cannot wonder at the popularity of Amiral Soap, which fills a long-felt want in reducing adipose tissue by external means without wrinkling the skin. It can be had from any chemist for 8s. the box, or direct from the Amiral Soap Co., 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

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It is said that the garden-snail's eggs are laid in heaps on the earth, and that he has found at least eighty in a single day. They are small, whitish, shining, and not bigger than a pin's head. Then the slugs are active even in winter, if the weather is mild. But the birds' sharp eyes know where to look for their animal food, even when it is hidden under the leaves of garden refuse; and during the cold months blackbirds keep near to houses and gardens, haunting the thickets, and keeping under the shrubs and bushes. Snails then form the chief part of their diet.

Miss Edith Carrington has compiled a most useful book, which I commend warmly to all interested in the habits of the snail and harm done by birds. It is called "The Snail and the Bird." In this she tells us some interesting facts as to marsh or pond snails, which are thought to be the means of communication between that dreaded pest, the liver-fluke, and the sheep. "The eggs," she says, "possibly half a million in number, passing through the intestines of an infested sheep, drop upon the ground. Should they chance to fall on a dry spot, they will not hatch. But if they attain water, they give birth to a new generation of sight and motion. The animal, on emerging from the egg into the water, swims quickly about in search of its favourite pond-snail. If it fails to find one, it dies in about eight or ten hours; but if it succeeds,

it bores its way into the soft tissues of the snail's body, and after undergoing changes, produces offspring. Finally, its issue make their way out of the snail, and swim about for a time, but do not seek another. They settle upon some water-plant or blade of grass in a meadow. Here they enclose themselves in a capsule, and await the chance of being devoured along with the grass by a sheep. From the stomach of the sheep they make their way into the bile-ducts, where they may attain to a size of about one inch in length and half an inch in breadth. They prevent the bile from performing its proper functions, and cause the malady known as rot."

These water-snails are sought for by the wagtail. The yellow wagtail comes about the middle of September to spend six months with us. He renders great service during the winter, and the pied wagtail may be seen feeding about the sheep when they are penned, in hard weather, on turnip-lands.

The titmice do great good, again, on the trees during the winter; the blue tits may be seen darting about seeking out the minute chrysalids in the bark, and devouring innumerable tiny insects, eggs, pupae, and larvae. In February and later, insects will be taken by them from under the buds. There are certain little beetles that live underneath bark, of the weevil family, but of these there are various

species. Some attack fruit-trees, others injure our great trees. The operations of the species called *Scolytus destructor* on the bark leave the wood exposed to the ruin, which rots it by penetrating through the injured bark. At last, whole forests are destroyed by these tiny creatures. In 1837, we read, 40,000 oak-trees, aged from thirty to forty years, were ruined by the ravages of this beetle, as well as many fine elms in St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens. Again, another small wood-boring beetle is said to have killed 1,500,000 trees in the Hartz Forest. And these two beetles are a favourite food of the lovely little blue tit.

When frost comes, and all is hard-bound in its icy grip, if you have a grateful thought for the blue tit and for the great tit—the smart yellow-waistcoated ox-eye—put out some bones for them to pick at.

The skylark is, of course, one of our busy winter labourers. Among the stubbles he hunts for the weevils that lie in hiding, not only for it in the perfect stage, but also for those in the pupa or chrysalis condition. During December also it feeds on the seeds of weeds, and on worms. To our arable and pasture lands the beneficial results of the better protection of skylarks will be enormous. We are glad to know that many have given up having larks on their tables of late.

J. A. O.

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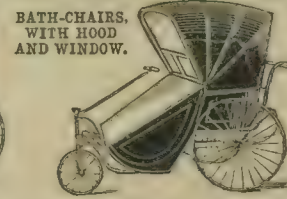
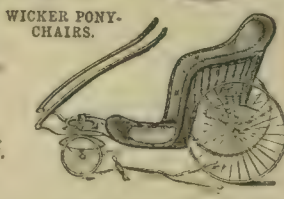


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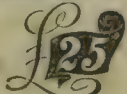
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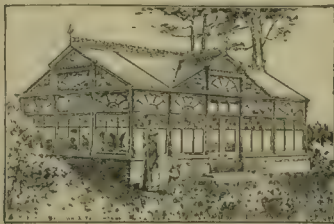
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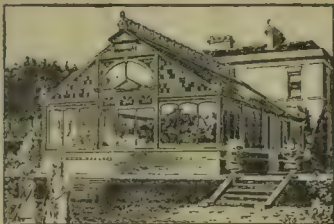
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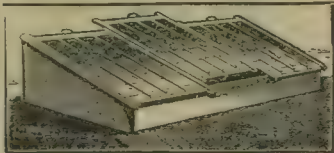


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7 9 " 5 2	2 14 0	10 11 " 7 11	5 6 0	12 11 " 9 6	7 4 0
7 6 " 6 3	2 17 0	11 5 " 7 3	5 7 0	12 4 " 10 7	7 11 0
9 6 " 6 0	3 6 0	12 4 " 7 9	5 12 0	12 11 " 10 2	7 14 0
8 7 " 7 0	3 10 0	11 5 " 9 0	6 0 0	13 1 " 9 11	8 7 0
8 10 " 7 1	3 13 0	12 2 " 7 11	6 3 0	13 11 " 10 1	9 0 0
9 5 " 7 3	4 4 0	11 10 " 8 3	6 4 0	14 11 " 10 8	9 6 0
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10 4 " 7 7	5 0 0	11 3 " 9 5	6 8 0	14 11 " 12 2	10 12 0
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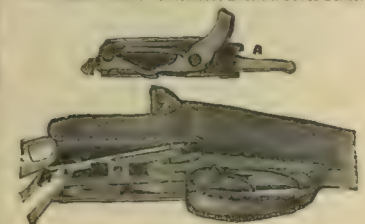
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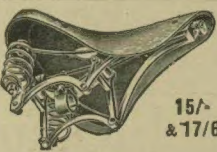
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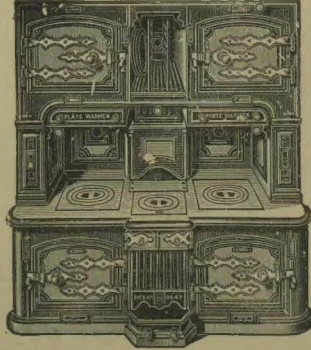


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LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
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THE WAR: SCENES IN CAPE TOWN.

Photographs by S. A. Watson.



NEW SOUTH WALES MOUNTED INFANTRY ON PARADE.

CAPE TOWN CHARACTERS.

Cape Town, even in times of peace, is nothing if not cosmopolitan. All sorts and conditions of men are to be seen metaphorically seated round "the Table," as Table Mountain is colloquially called. Where English and Dutch dominate in numbers there is also a vast non-descript and native population. The Lion's Head—the British Lion's Head, of course—has opposite to it as a great natural feature the Devil's Peak; and if there are two Cathedrals in the city, one belonging to the Anglican community and the other to the Roman Catholic, there are also several Mohammedan mosques. But the war has vastly added to the Cape Town throng in varieties as well as in numbers. A friendly army is in occupation; and the voice of the Australian and the New South Welshmen is heard in the streets. At one point you will see the New South Wales Mounted Infantry on parade—a gallant and hope-giving sight, which makes many a citizen wonder why it was not seen long before—the first offer from the colony having been met by the home authorities with the statement that unmounted infantry was the country's need. Scarcely less inspiring, though by a different sequence of thoughts, is the sight of the Australian Hospital Staff, pausing in Cape Town on its way to the spot where it will be of best service. Nor is the Australian cook's mate by any means a superfluous or unwelcome addition to the floating population of the capital of Cape Colony in time of war.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Westminster Abbey has probably never in the whole course of its existence been so much the people's church as during the present winter. Canon Wilberforce's most



AUSTRALIAN COOKS' MATES.



AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL STAFF.

happy suggestion of a daily intercession meeting has been welcomed by all classes of Londoners, and the attendance throughout January was almost as good as in Advent. There is nothing stilted or formal in his way of conducting the service. If a war telegram has come in he reads it aloud, and he seldom fails to ask his hearers to remember the brave soldiers who are giving their lives for their country.

The unexpected death of Mr. William Tirebuck, novelist, recalls the fact that his brother, a most devoted clergyman, died suddenly at an early age in October 1898. The Rev. Thomas Tirebuck laboured hard for ten years as curate and vicar in Liverpool, Darwen, Derby, Northampton, and St. Pancras, London. When in his teens, he was actively engaged in mission work in Liverpool with three other young men, and in time they all entered the Church of England. One was killed by natives at a mission station about seven years ago; the second was drowned about two years ago, when serving as a missionary in Africa, and the third died at his post in Birmingham.

The Bishop of Reading has been ill, and has gone to Italy for some weeks.

An interesting photograph of the Archbishop of Canterbury was taken in the garden at St. Andrew's Vicarage before he left Plymouth. Archdeacon Wilkinson was photographed with him. The Archbishop's visit was a great success, and he returned to London all the better for the change.

Mr. Athelstan Riley has written to the *Guardian* denying that the E.C.U. has any intention of defying the Bishops. He describes himself as a "Bishops' man," and claims that his position is not far removed from that of the late Canon Liddon. He urges strongly that the

E.C.U. should not be attacked at a time when its enemies are collecting enormous sums for the purpose of weakening the High Church position all along the line.

The Bishop of Liverpool has informed a correspondent that his resignation will take effect on March 1. The *Church Times* says that speculation is rife as to Dr. Ryle's successor, among other names mentioned being those of Dean Spence, of Gloucester (who years ago was mentioned for every vacancy on the Bench), the Bishops of Coventry and Stepney, and the Dean of Worcester.

Canon Tetley has been appointed one of the Examining Chaplains of the Bishop of Bristol, in place of Canon Mather, who has retired in consequence of failing sight. Nearly every resident in Clifton knew Canon Mather, who for many years was the popular and successful Vicar of St. Paul's.

East London proposes to recognise the Bishop of Stepney's services by presenting him with a comfortable arm-chair. The parishioners of Bow Parish Church have collected the necessary amount in a shilling fund, and the presentation will be made at an early date.

I saw a paragraph in some of the papers to the effect that Mr. Price Hughes had broken down in health, and had been ordered a long sea-voyage. This is not quite correct. Mr. Hughes had made plans some time ago to visit Palestine, Turkey, and Egypt at the New Year, and has now started on this holiday with a large company of Methodists.

The Rev. W. R. Mowll, of Brixton, has succeeded so well in attracting congregations to Christ Church that a larger building is to be erected for him. He and the Rev. E. A. Stuart, of Bayswater, gather perhaps the largest congregations of any Low Churchmen in London. Next to them comes the Rev. Griffith Thomas, of Portman Chapel, Baker Street.

Queenslanders' Flank Movement.

Royal Canadians' and Queenslanders' Main Attack under Colonel Ricardo and Major Denison.

Boers rushing to take up Position on Kopje.

Boer Laager.

Royal Munsters' Flank Movement.



Royal Canadians.

De Rougemont's Guns.

THE COLONIALS' FIRST GREAT CHANCE: COLONEL PILCHER'S CLEVER ATTACK ON SUNNYSIDE KOPJE.

—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

In this, the most decisive fight of the campaign, the enemy was completely taken by surprise. It was the first battle in which our great colonies Canada and Australasia were represented.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.

A MORAL SPRING-CLEANING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Side by side with the attempt of Paris to set her house in order materially, in view of the forthcoming Exhibition, there is an attempt on the part of France to set her house in order morally. This is the inward significance of the ambiguous termination of the Dreyfus trial; it is the inward significance of the trial of the so-called plotters against the Government, like Déroutelle, Buffet, Guérin, and others, before the High Court of Justice, and the sentence of banishment and imprisonment passed, respectively, upon the former two and the latter; it is the inward significance of the various new regulations with regard to the army issued by General de Galliffier; finally, it is the inward significance of the trial of the Assommoir Fathers, which engrossed the attention of the country the whole of last week. Patriotic Frenchmen do not call all these things by their plain names. They prefer being euphemistic, and talk about "National Appeasement."

Those who are endowed with the smallest degree of observation perfectly foresaw that it would have to come to all this. They were thoroughly aware that the Dreyfus case was not the centre of infection, but merely a side issue of it; that it was an effect and not a cause; that the real mischief does not lie at the War Office or with the Press, or with the Anti-Semites or with the Pro-Semites, but that it lies far deeper among the very foundations of the Third Republic, which, in spite of its thirty years of existence, is only a jerry-built structure, erected on the worm-eaten bases of the Second Empire, with its morally defective drainage. That régime was morally what were materially the beauties—both male and female—of the reigns of Henri IV., of his son, his grandson, and his further descendants—namely, unspeakably unclean bodies, arrayed in gorgeous silks, satins, and velvets.

In spite of its corrupt condition from the very outset of its existence, the Second Empire held together for eighteen years; only during the last four of which—that is, after the failure of the Mexican expedition—there arose a suspicion of its being nothing more than a baptemised and benighted lazaretto or leper-house. Carlyle used a mere truism when saying that the rotten will hold together for ever so long provided it be gently handled; and the Third Napoleon, until increasing illness made him listless, had a wonderful knack of gently handling things, while many of his Ministers had an equally light touch which the Republicans have always lacked and will continue to lack. Never was that deftness better shown than in their dealing with the pretensions of the Catholic clergy of France; for it must not be imagined that there were no religious intolerance and Anti-Semitism during the Second Empire.

Mgr. Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris who was murdered by Verger, wished to remove the monuments of Voltaire and Rousseau from the Panthéon, although these monuments did not contain a pinch of their ashes. The prelate pretended that the sight of those monuments made his flock feel uncomfortable. Napoleon simply retorted by a question. "Look you here, Monseigneur," he said; "how do you think those two atheists, as you choose to call them, feel in the presence of your believers?" But for the want of space, I could give a dozen instances of Napoleon's cleverness in checking all similar manifestations of such intolerance by a timely epigram administered to the fomenters, or by an equally timely concession to Rome herself. The Republicans considered such *savoir faire* as inconsistent with their political thoroughness. Gambetta began by bluntly declaring Clericalism to be the enemy, and that the priest represented the past, while the Jew represented the future. This brought about a counter-move of the champions of the fallen dynasties—Imperialists, Legitimists, and Orléanists—most of whom were, at any rate, professed Catholics; and they, in order to checkmate the Anti-Clericals, took to encouraging, at least tacitly, the interference of the French Catholic clergy in the hotly raging controversy of the *Kulturkampf*, with which, under any circumstances, they had no more concern than the Protestants of England who endeavoured to make a cat-paw of Lord John Russell, though on the opposite side.

Bismarck put down his foot as far as France went, and the clergy had to cease their agitation. They were not only foiled for the time being in their direct aim of raising a revolt against the impious hordes of the Third Republic; they had, moreover, the mortification of seeing Gambetta's efforts at realising his prophecy with regard to the Jews by bestowing all kind of offices upon them. They, the clergy, returned to the charge again and again, but their chance in reality never came until the Dreyfus affair had entered upon its second stage; for I am certain that they took no part in the original conspiracy against him, albeit that they were not altogether guiltless of arousing a deep feeling of animosity against him and his co-religionaries the moment the news of his arrest leaked out.

Nominally, the greatest cause célèbre of the nineteenth century is disposed of for ever and aye. The groundswell remains, and has been made manifest in the cases enumerated at the beginning of this article. The Government is endeavouring to dispose of them one by one. It is the moral spring-cleaning to which I referred. I dare not predict the result of their endeavours; but to me the National Appeasement aimed at seems as distant as ever.

Truly every attempt is made by the Government to stop Anti-Semitism; but while they are busy to that effect in one direction, mischief crops up in another. The verdict and sentence ordering the dissolution of the Assommoir's congregation will certainly not contribute to this appeasement; for, as a sequel to it, there is already a tension between the French Metropolitan and the Government, in which Cardinal Richard is not likely to get the worst. On the other hand, Monseigneur the Duc d'Orléans is openly preaching a crusade both against the Jews and the Protestants, in which crusade, should it be realised, he will unquestionably get the worst. But of appeasement there is no sign.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.
- F J MIDDLETON.—Your position in three moves is correct, but rather too weak for publication. The other is too crowded with pieces for the taste of our solvers.
- R BEL.—In one of your problems (White King at R 4th) there is no mate. The others are scarcely up to our standard.
- A H L HASTINGS.—1. B to B 3rd (ch), followed by 2. R to Q B sq, is another solution.
- H CORTNEY FOX.—Very good; and marked for early insertion.
- E J WINTER WOOD.—Thanks for new problem. Your last was much appreciated.
- HARBOUR HOLCOMB, F DALBY, and E COOPER.—To hand, with thanks.
- ASGLIM.—1. Kt takes B P (ch) is another way.
- Q COTTEIR (Homerus).—Try 1. Q to R 7th. We cannot reply by post.
- CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2902 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 2903 from Banarsi Das (Mondahab); of No. 2905 from Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 2906 from J W D Hoare (Bognor) and Emile Frau (Lyons); of No. 2907 from Rev. C R Sowell (St. Austell), G T Hughes (Dublin), Dr. Goldsmith, Bandmaster E P Edwards (Gravesend), Emile Frau (Lyons), W von Beverhout (York), E Barling Wills (East Finchley), J W D Hoare (Bognor), and A J C Carpenter (Liverpool); of No. 2908 from Dr. Goldsmith, W H Boka (Worthing), G Bowman (Hitchin), Captain J A Chulice (Great Yarmouth), Bandmaster E P Edwards (Gravesend), J W D Hoare (Bognor), and W M Kelly (Worthing).
- CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2909 received from E Barling Wills (East Finchley), Charles Barnett, F Dalby, F Thomas (Buxton), Walter G Pringle (Rexley Heath), Rupert Rogers (Stratford), J P T (Bromley), T Roberts, W H Boka (Worthing), Alpha, W M Kelly (Worthing), W R B (Clifton), Bandmaster E P Edwards (Gravesend), Reginald Gordon (Kensington), H Nugent (Southwold), Ernest Hunt (Shepherd's Bush), J F Moon, F J S (Hampstead), W Lillie (Edinburgh), J Maxworthy (Hook), C M A R, Mrs Wilson (Plymouth), F W Moore (Brighton), Edith Corser (Reigate), T College Halliburton (Edinburgh), F Harrison (Liverpool), R Worters (Canterbury), G Stillingstedt Johnson (Cobham), H S Bradford (Biarritz), William Maw (Barrow-on-Humber), Sorrento, and Shadforth.

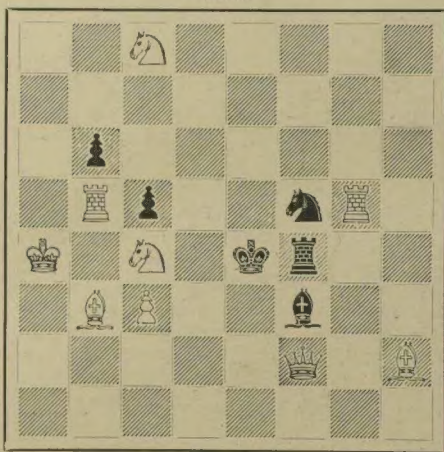
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2908.—BY L. A. GREIG.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q 8th K to K 6th
2. Q to R 4th K to Q 7th
3. Q mates.

If Black play 1. K to R 4th, 2. Kt (Q 4th) to Q 6th; H L K to Kt 5th, 2. Kt (B 3rd) to K 6th, 2. K or K 6th, 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 2911.—BY JEFF ALLEN (Calcutta).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and make in two moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

One of eight simultaneous games played by Mr. PILLSBURY without sight of the board.

(Follower Counter Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury).	BLACK (Mr. Burgess).	WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury).	BLACK (Mr. Burgess).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Not good, but Black threatens, in certain case, Kt takes P, followed by R to Q 4th. Better, however, is R to A 4th, better at once, but White has no game.	
2. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th	11. Kt to K 2nd	Q to B 2nd
3. P takes Q P	P takes P	12. Kt to Q 4th	Q to B 1st
Here Black departs from the beaten track. P to K 4th is usual, and is most likely to give White trouble.		13. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
5. P to Q 4th		15. Q Kt to K 2nd	
This is known to be a risky attempt to retain the Pawn, which cannot properly be defended. Hence B to K 2nd, followed by Castling, is safer.		White's game falls to pieces now, especially after this apparently poor move. Black, however, makes excellent use of his opportunities.	
6. P to B 3rd	P to B 3rd	16. P to K R 3rd	Q R to K sq
Of course, most excellent and forcing.		17. Kt takes B	B takes Kt
6. P takes P	Kt takes P	18. R to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd	19. R to B 2nd	B to B 4th
8. B to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd	20. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
9. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	21. Q takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
10. Castles	P to Q R 3rd		
11. P to Q 6th			

One of twelve simultaneous games played by Mr. PILLSBURY without sight of the board.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury).	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. Pillsbury).	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. P takes B	Castles Q R
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. P to Q 6th	Q R to K sq (ch)
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	17. B to K 3rd	B to Kt 4th
4. P takes P	K P takes P	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
5. P takes P	B takes P	19. R to B sq (ch)	Kt to B 4th
In this variation Black loses the Q P in the opening, but gets an open game.		20. P to Q 3rd	K to Q 2nd
6. Q takes P	Q to Kt 3rd	21. Q to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q sq
7. P to K 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	22. Q to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
8. B to Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	23. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
Not Q takes B, as the answer would be Q to B 3rd, winning the Queen.		24. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
9. Q to K 5th (ch)	B to K 2nd	25. Q takes P (ch)	R to K 2nd
10. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	26. R takes Kt	Q takes R
11. B takes Kt	B takes B	27. Q to K 6th (ch)	R takes Q
12. Kt to Q 4th		28. R takes R (ch)	K to Q 3rd
Threatening Kt to B 5th, with a fine attack.		29. B takes Q	R takes B
13. Q takes Kt P	B to K B 3rd	30. Castles	K to Q 3rd
14. Kt to K 3rd	B takes Kt	31. R to K sq	K to K 2nd
		32. P to K 4th	Resigns

The above games are selections from Mr. Pillsbury's blindfold play, which is attracting some attention in the States. The first one merits some notice, inasmuch as it was lost by Mr. Pillsbury to the youngest of his opponents, who is a student of Washington University.

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BOOKS TO READ.

LONDON: JAN. 30, 1900.

It has been suggested, and I hope the idea will be carried out, that the best memorial to John Ruskin would be a uniform edition of his works at a price within the reach of all. It might well take the form of the green edition, which includes "On the Old Road" (George Allen), the third volume of which was published only the week before his death. "On the Old Road" contains his miscellaneous articles on art and literature published in various magazines between the years 1834 and 1885. "Præterita" has also been issued in this series. "Stones of Venice" and "Modern Painters" are still beyond the reach of slender purses, but a reprint of the second volume of "Modern Painters" was issued by Mr. Allen in 1885, accompanied by those interesting and startling footnotes wherein Mr. Ruskin criticises his own work. The devoted disciple, who had swallowed the Master whole, could not but be disconcerted to find in the new edition such remarks as these: "An entirely unwarranted assertion, made evidently without reflection, and on hearsay," or, "The words I have now put in parentheses are false"; or, "This is wildly overstated; and the rest of the paragraph is nearly pure nonsense." But it is not for his opinions that we read Ruskin. As we grow older our views change, as his did. But what can never change are the wonder and beauty of his prose, his interpretation of the loveliest things in nature and life, and the uplifting character of his teaching. He was sometimes mistaken, but he was always on the side of what is noble and beautiful and of good report. He was strongly opposed to cheap books. They should be costly, he maintained, and when the reader wished to buy he should make some sacrifice. Mr. Ruskin's writings have been called a mighty maze. For those who have not leisure to find their way through the maze, let me recommend an excellent little book by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, called "The Art Teaching of John Ruskin" (Percival and Co.).

It is idle to speculate on what Mr. G. W. Stevens might have done had the average length of life been granted to him. To die at thirty with the work that stands to his name is a wonderful achievement. Although he did so much he had really but begun. Only one of his books was written, so to speak, in his study, from that inward impulse to write out a thing that is filling the mind. That was the slim, captivating volume called "Monologues of the Dead." The others, "With the Conquering Turk," "With Kitchener to Khartum," "In India," etc., resulted from his work as war and special correspondent. What brilliant work it was! He founded a new school, the school which seizes the salient incident and sets it down in vivid, nervous English, without superfluous words. Some of his descriptions—notably, the Atbara fight and the battle of Elandsburg, left one breathless, so vivid were they. But "In India" (Blackwood) is, I think, the best example of Mr. Stevens's distinctive style and descriptive method, of his power of conveying his alert impressions of things seen to the reader. "Monologues of the Dead" (Methuen) shows what he could do in pure literature, suggests what fine things he might have done in that department had he lived. He takes twenty heroes of antiquity, and in a few pages reveals their innermost thoughts. The book is quite unlike anything else. We have men who are scholars, men who are wits, men who do not allow themselves to be bound by tradition. Mr. Stevens in "Monologues of the Dead" combined these gifts. Brutus, Cicero, Xanthippe, Caligula step out from the dusty past. They live again. They become moderns. It is not a book for all tastes, but how clever it is, how refreshing, how individual!

No branch of *belles lettres* has shown such improvement during the past few years as that devoted to garden books. They are almost always good, for no author writes about a garden unless he or she has something to say. Mrs. Jekyll's "Wood and Garden," published a year ago, is not the least treasured of the row of volumes upon the gardening book-shelf, and now comes her new volume, "Home and Garden" (Longmans), pleading, not in vain, to be added to the anthology. In appearance it is quite a noble-looking work, with its clear, wholesome pages and its fifty-three admirable photographs of flowers, trees, shrubs, and the hundred and one details that go to make a home—home. Moreover, it is something more than a garden book. It is an example of effort wisely directed, an invitation to simplicity of life, one more proof that the best things and the most enduring are not the costly prizes that must be paid for at such cost to brain and heart. Mrs. Jekyll has not the lively fancy, the humour, or the fictional gifts of that Elizabeth who has allowed us to share in the delights of her German garden, but she possesses the power of communicating to others the enduring pleasure she derives from the routine of her home and garden life. Well, "Home and Garden" is just about home and garden. The author has been in her new home a year and a half. The first chapter describes how the house was built, and scattered through the pages are photographs of it—the inside and the outside, the nooks, the fixtures, and the appointments. Then we pass on to the outdoor interests that pertain to the home—briar roses, rock-gardens, cut flowers, plants for poor soils, kitchen gardens, and even home cats. For there is a chapter given over entirely to "The Home Pussies," illustrated, "my dear companions, both indoors and out." A book to receive with gratitude and to keep.

Brilliant satirists are badly needed in this country just now. We are not altogether without them, as witness the author of "Lambkin's Memoirs" and Mr. Miggs; but the need is for somebody to do for England what Mr. Dooley has done for America and the Dreyfus case. Subjects clamour—"Our Halfpenny Press Victories," "Our Generals," "Our Mr. Arthur Balfours," "Our Mr. Silas Hockings." Perhaps a native will arise. Meanwhile, we have a second instalment of Mr. Dooley. It is called "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His Countrymen" (Richards). There is nothing new to say about the volume. The humour is as rich, and the dialect as irritating as ever. When our Mr. Dooley appears I hope he will not write in dialect.

QUILL.